This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`

F489

Filson Club Publications.

NUMBER EIGHT.

THE CENTENARY

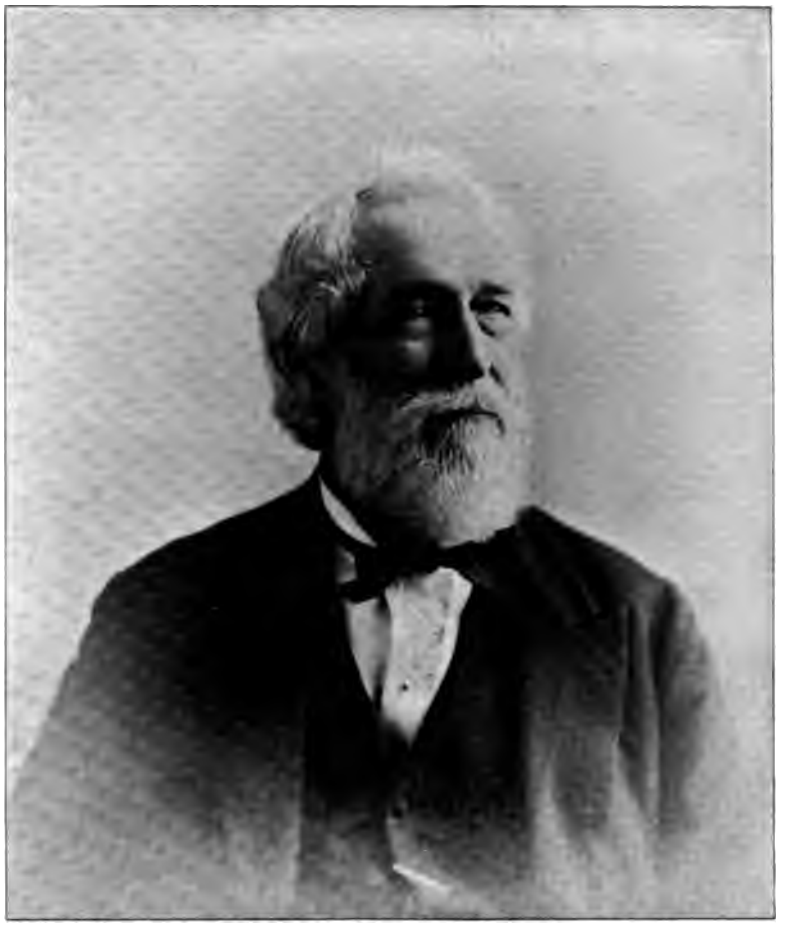
OF

LOUISVILLE,

Saturday, May 1, 1880.

By

Reuben T. Durrett.



REUBEN T. DURRETT.

President of the Filson Club.

FILSON CLUB PUBLICATIONS NO. 8.

THE CENTENARY OF LOUISVILLE

A Paper read before the Southern Historical Association,
Saturday, May 1st, 1880,

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE

ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE BEGINNING OF THE

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

AS AN INCORPORATED TOWN,

UNDER AN ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA.

By REUBEN T. DURRETT,
President of the Filson Club.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY:
JOHN P. MORTON AND COMPANY,
Printers to the Filson Club.
1893

473739

COPYRIGHTED BY
REUBEN T. DURRETT,
1893

STANFORD LIBRARY

PREFACE.

THE historical paper read by Reuben T. Durrett, President of the Filson Club, to the Southern Historical Association, May 1, 1880, in commemoration of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the birth of Louisville, is here issued as No. 8 of the Filson Club publications. Last year, 1892, the Club published "The Centenary of Kentucky" as Filson Club Publications No. 7, and it is thought that "The Centenary of Louisville," the chief city of the State, will be a fitting companion. Mr. Durrett has revised this paper so as to free it from certain omissions and mistakes which appeared in the newspaper reports at the time it was delivered. It was too long for our daily papers to print in full, and the attempt to condense it not only destroyed its unity but marred it by important omissions. Its publication in full, with foot-notes and appendices, will restore an important historic document to what it was intended by the author. It can hardly fail thus published to be grateful to the descendants of the

founders of the city whose names are mentioned, while it must be invaluable to the future historian. Indeed it is hardly too much to say that the future historian of Louisville and the biographer of its founders can not faithfully tell the story of the city and its pioneers without either this publication or the original sources from which its facts are taken, which sources are to a large extent in manuscript in the possession of the author.

THOMAS SPEED,
Secretary of the Filson Club.

LOUISVILLE, KY., 1893.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24, 1880.

COL. R. T. DURRETT:

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Southern Historical Association, held last night, the undersigned were appointed a committee to invite you to read before our association, on next Saturday evening, May 1, 1880, at eight o'clock, a paper upon the settlement and early history of Louisville, that being the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of our city. This request has been made with a desire to preserve for our association and for history all the valuable facts and incidents upon the subject which you, with a taste for such matters, have collected during all the years of your residence in this city, eminently qualifying you for this duty. Earnestly hoping that you will accept the invitation it affords us so much pleasure to convey, we are, etc.,

Yours very truly,

E. H. MCDONALD,
JOHN S. JACKMAN,
R. H. THOMPSON,
Committee.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 24, 1880.

MESSRS. E. H. MCDONALD, J. S. JACKMAN, R. H. THOMPSON:

Gentlemen: I have your communication of this morning, inviting me to read a paper before the Southern Historical Association next Saturday, the one hundredth anniversary of Louisville, as a

centennial address. While I would have preferred, if your rules had permitted, to deliver an address to reading a paper, it nevertheless affords me great pleasure to accept the flattering invitation with which I am honored.

Louisville for the last one hundred years is history, and yours being an historical association has very properly determined not to let its one hundredth anniversary pass without making it part of the society records. In the short time which I have I will, therefore, endeavor to prepare the best paper I can on Louisville for an hundred years, and read it before the Southern Historical Association next Saturday evening. Respectfully,

R. T. DURRETT.

The Centenary of Louisville.

AT its May session, one hundred years ago, the Legislature of Virginia passed an act, which took effect on the first of May, 1780, establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio. Previous to this date there was a settlement here known as the "Falls of Ohio," and indeed one known as Louisville, but to-day is the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louisville as an incorporated town.

In the barbarous ages of the world, periods of an hundred years came and went without any remarkable changes in the condition of man. Even under the lights of early civilization centuries dawned and faded without the effects produced in modern times by such periods. We of to-day, with the arts and sciences to help, crowd into a single year what our ancestors could accomplish only in very long periods of time. The contrast between the Louisville of 1880 and the Louisville of 1780 is very great; but between our city of

to-day and what it may be in 1980 the contrast must be much greater. The lightning with which we speak and the iron horse on which we ride are but emblems of the rapid age in which we rush on to grand achievements.

As we stand at the distance of one hundred years from the incorporation of the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio, and look back upon the changes that have occurred, the space of time that is involved naturally divides itself into three periods: the first, anterior to the act of the Virginia Legislature giving Louisville legal existence; the second, the time during which the town was governed by trustees, and the third, the period in which as a city it has been subject to mayors and councils under charters. Let us, in response to the suggestions of the occasion, recur to such events in each of these periods as may be worthy of the memory of the actors in them and explanatory of the changes which have brought our city from what it was to what it is.

First Period.

Anterior to the First of May, 1780.

Prehistoric Races.

WERE we disposed to look deeply into the distant past, to peer into a time to the confines of which neither history nor tradition reaches, we have some evidence to show that when all was dark and unknown the place now occupied by the citizens of Louisville was possessed by a race of human beings who lived long upon the earth, progressed in some branches of the arts, and passed away without a history, a tradition, or a name. We call them Mound-Builders, and besides attributing to them certain tumuli and works found upon the surface of the earth, pieces of pottery for domestic use, stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and numerous articles of use and ornament supposed to have been made by them have been found mingled with human bones, in sinking wells and excavating cellars, deep down below the present plane upon which Louisville now stands. In a large mound * which stood

* St. Paul's Church, on the northwest corner of Walnut and Sixth streets, stands on the site of a mound which also extended to the old Grayson House

at the intersection of Walnut and Sixth streets, and in another* at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, human bones, stone axes, flint arrow-heads, and different articles of use and ornament belonging to the paleolithic period were found. In cutting the channel of the canal around the Falls there were found in the alluvial deposit, twenty feet below the surface, a number of implements made of stone, and plummets made of the hematite of iron, and a hearth made of flat stones with the charred ends of wood upon it, and human bones near to it. In the lower part of the city, at the still greater depth of forty feet below the present surface, were found a stone hatchet and pestle near a hearth on which lay

on the north. This mound, though not more than fifteen feet in height when first known, had a circumference of more than one hundred feet at its base. In 1821 it was dug down by Frederick W. Grayson, and the material used for filling up what was known as Grayson's Pond. This pond extended from Walnut almost to Green and from Sixth to Center streets, and was one of the attractions of the city in early times, on account of its clear water filled with fish and the fine forest trees that shaded its margins. In winter, when covered with ice, it was the skating-rink of the city. In digging down this mound many prehistoric relics, such as axes, arrow-heads, pipes, pieces of pottery, etc., were found, also human bones almost gone to decay. The skull of a supposed "Mound-Builder" and a number of paleolithic specimens from this mound have been preserved and are now in the possession of the writer. The ground on which the old Grayson House stands is considerably above the street level, and is the only survival of this mound.

*The mound at the corner of Main and Fifth streets was of less dimensions than the one at the corner of Walnut and Sixth, and yielded fewer relics. This mound, however, was probably what determined the beginning

a stick of wood burnt in the middle across the hearth; and in a gravel pit at the corner of Fourteenth and Kentucky streets, at the depth of twenty-five feet below the surface, was found the tooth of a mastodon among human bones and implements of the Stone Age. Here we have facts from which the ethnologist might infer that man had been here cotemporary with the mastodon; that a race of human beings dwelt where Louisville now stands, possibly before the Pyramids were built, and that we are now erecting a great city over the former habitation of men so long passed away that the dust of ages has accumulated to the depth of forty feet above the place that knows them no more forever.

of lot-numbering in the city. Lot No. 1 was located at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, where this mound stood. It was at first regarded as a natural hill by the pioneers, but was of such regular form as to attract attention to the place, and to determine the point where the city should begin to be laid off. In its immediate vicinity were a large oak and a huge poplar, which cast their shadows upon it and added to the attractiveness of the locality. Michael Lacassagne, the first postmaster of Louisville, became the owner of lot No. 1, after several previous owners had possessed it, and erected on it a beautiful French cottage, where he resided. He lived in luxurious style and kept open house. It was his intention to preserve this mound as one of the picturesque features of his place, but he died in 1797, and in 1802 the last remains of the mound were removed by Evan Williams, and the material used in equalizing the grade of Fifth Street between Main and the river. In removing it the flint arrow-heads, stone axes, pieces of pottery, and human bones found in it decided that it was an artificial mound and not a natural hill.

THE INDIAN OCCUPANCY.

The Indians who claimed the possession of the land when the first settlers came to the Falls of the Ohio had dispossessed the first occupants at a period too remote for history, but their traditions tell us that the last great battle between the red men and the "long ago people" was fought on Sandy Island, at the Falls of the Ohio. Here and at Clarksville, on the opposite side of the river, the first settlers found great quantities of human bones in the confusion in which the last struggle for life would naturally have left them, and the Indians claimed that these were the bones of the "long ago people" exterminated by their ancestors.

THE INDIANS' GREAT PARK.

When the first settlers of Louisville came to the Falls of the Ohio the whole State of Kentucky, except that portion known as the Barrens,* was covered by the pri-

*The Barrens are laid down on Filson's map of 1784 as lying between Salt River on the north, Green River on the south, the knobs of the Muldraugh range on the east, and the Ohio River on the west. Here was a vast treeless region covered with coarse grass that grew as high as a man on horseback, and over which roamed great herds of buffalo and deer. It was thought to have been caused by the burning of the trees by the Indians for the purpose of securing pasturage for these animals. This would seem to

meval forest and set aside as the hunting-ground of the Indians. No wigwam stood within its boundaries and no crop of maize grew upon its soil. It was a park dedicated to the different tribes for hunting and fishing, and no human habitation anywhere desecrated this common right to the forest and stream. A great flood in the Ohio caused the Indians to erect a village * in Kentucky, opposite to the mouth of the Scioto, about the middle of the last century; but it passed away before Louisville was settled, leaving the great park undisturbed. It was such a park as no civilized nation had ever set aside for angling and the chase. From the

have been the cause, from the fact that so soon as the Indians were driven from the country this region was covered with a new growth of young trees. The trees here are not so large as in other parts of the forests of Kentucky, because they have had but about a century of growth. Along the water-courses, however, where the original trees were protected from the fire, there are some of the giants of the original forest yet to be seen. It is difficult to understand how the Indians could have set fire to an original forest; but if this original forest had been once destroyed by drouth, insects, or any other agent, it is easy to conceive how they might have kept new trees from growing by the use of fire. Whatever may have been the original cause of the Barrens, they were there cotemporaneous with the Indians, and when the Indians were gone the trees began to grow.

* When Christopher Gist was on his way down the Ohio to select lands for the Ohio Company, in 1750, he stopped at the mouth of the Scioto River and noted in his journal a Shawnee town on the Kentucky side of the Ohio, containing about forty houses. George Croghan, in his journal of 1765, says this town on the Kentucky side was built on the high lands of Kentucky by the Indians because of a great flood in the Ohio, which rose nine feet over the banks on the opposite side of the river and rendered uninhabitable the

rugged mountains, that walled it in on the east, to the mighty Mississippi and the lovely Ohio, which bound it on the west and north, there was a succession of lovely plains and gentle hills and smiling valleys and dark forests and sunny canebrakes in which game of every kind abounded. There were herds of buffalo and droves of deer and flocks of turkeys on the hills and plains and in the valleys such as mortal eye had not elsewhere seen, and in the rivers and streams winding through every part of the land there were shoals of fish that it seemed could never be exhausted.

old Shawnee town which stood there. The banks on which this old Shawnee town stood, on the north side of the river, were forty feet high, so that this flood must have risen to a height of about fifty feet at the mouth of the Scioto. Croghan says that during the French and Indian War the Indians abandoned their Kentucky town for fear of the Virginians, and rebuilt on the plains of the Scioto. James McAfee was there in 1773, and noted in his journal of that date that some of the houses built of logs, with board roofs, doors, and chimneys, were yet standing, though not inhabited. He speaks of the houses as of the style usually built by the French, and it is probable that this Kentucky town was of joint French and Indian origin. Another Indian town in Kentucky is laid down on the Pownal edition of the Evans map of 1755. It is called Eskippakithiki, and is between the Kentucky and Licking rivers. The Shawnees at an early date no doubt had other villages in Kentucky, as indicated by the Indian Old Fields in Clark County and other remains elsewhere. Dr. Franklin, in his answer to the report of the Lords Commissioners, in 1772, stated that the Shawnees had a large town on the Kentucky River in 1752, and another opposite to the mouth of the Scioto in 1755. All, however, had vanished before our pioneers settled in Kentucky. Nothing remained to indicate previous occupancy that was so conspicuous as the mysterious earthworks of the Mound-Builders.

The work of the first settlers of Louisville was not therefore to dispossess a prior people of their ancestral homes, but to turn the barrens and forests in which they hunted into the farms and cities of civilization, and to make the noble rivers in which they fished the highways of commerce. Our ancestors found here in 1773, on the high bank of a noble river, a fine site for a city, with a genial sky above and a generous soil around, which was unoccupied, and at most only visited at long intervals by roving bands of savages in search of game, or on the lookout for beings of their own kind on whom to make war.

La Salle* the Discoverer of Louisville.

In the year 1808, while digging the foundation of the great flouring mill of the Tarascons in that part of Louisville known as Shippingport, it became necessary

*Robert Cavalier de La Salle was a Frenchman, born at Rouen in 1643. He was of an honorable Burgher family, possessed of both wealth and political influence. He was educated for the priesthood of the Jesuits, but when his education was completed, and he had reached the years of manhood, he found himself utterly unfitted for the duties of the followers of Loyola. There were blended in his nature an invincible inclination to think and to act for himself, and this was not compatible with the Jesuits' rule, which required all subordinates to follow the thoughts of their superiors. He left the Jesuits in early manhood and made his way to Canada, in North America, in 1666. He probably came to this country for the purpose of being an explorer, and with the hope of finding a water-way across the continent to the Pacific Ocean. He

to remove a large sycamore tree, the trunk of which was six feet in diameter, and the roots of which penetrated the earth for forty feet around. Under the center of the trunk of this tree was found an iron hatchet,* which was so guarded by the base and roots that no human hand could have placed it there after the tree grew. It

made important discoveries, among which were the Ohio and Illinois rivers, and was the first to descend the Mississippi from the Illinois River to the Gulf. After a failure to find the mouth of the Mississippi by sea, he attempted to reach Canada by land, and was murdered by his own employes, in 1687, on a branch of Trinity River in Texas.

*This hatchet when found passed into the hands of Jared Brooks, an early engineer and journalist of Louisville. His plan of a canal around the Falls, drawn in 1806, was substantially adopted when the canal was made, a quarter of a century later. He was the author of two of the best maps of Louisville, one in 1806 and the other in 1812. We are indebted to him for the only scientific account we have of the earthquake of 1812, which formed Reelfoot Lake, and changed the face of the country in the southwestern portion of the State. He was for several years editor of the Louisville Gazette, and was noted for his learning upon almost every subject. He died in 1816, and after his death there were found among his papers crayon likenesses of many of our most eminent pioneers, and drawings of a number of the early buildings of the city. He seems to have contemplated and been at work upon an illustrated history of Louisville, but died before finishing it. He was a man of sufficient learning to know the value of this hatchet as an historic souvenir, and to him it is possible its preservation is due. He got it from Mr. Tarascon, on whose premises it was found, and afterwards passed it to Dr. McMurtrie, who mentioned it in his history of Louisville. When Dr. McMurtrie returned to Philadelphia it passed from him to William Marshall, who sold it to the present owner. It is seven inches long and five inches wide across the cutting edge. It is of light make, and seems to be of French manufacture. When found it was almost consumed by rust, but the flakes which came off when it was exposed to the air have been re-cemented with shellac, and the hatchet thus restored to its original appearance.

RENE-ROBERT CAVALIER, SIEUR DE LA SALLE.

The Discoverer of the Site of Louisville.

must have occupied the spot where it was found when the tree began to grow. The hatchet was made by bending a flat bar of iron around a cylinder until the two ends met, and then welding them together and hammering them to a cutting edge, leaving a round hole at the bend for a handle. The annulations of this tree were two hundred in number, thus showing it to be two hundred years old according to the then mode of computation. Here was a find which proved to be a never-ending puzzle to the early scientists of the Falls of the Ohio. The annulations of this tree made it two hundred years old, and so fixed the date earlier than any white man or user of iron was known to have been at the falls. One thought that Moscoso, the successor of De Soto, in his wanderings up the Mississippi and Missouri rivers, might have entered the Ohio and left the hatchet there in 1542; another, that it might have come from the Spaniards who settled St. Augustine in 1565; another, that the Spaniards who went up the Ohio in 1669 in search of silver might have left it where it was found; and another, that Marquette, when he discovered the Upper Mississippi in 1673, or La Salle, when he sailed down to its mouth in 1682, might have given the hatchet to an Indian, who left it at the Falls. But from these reasonable conjectures their learning and imagination soon led these savants

into the wildest theories and conjectures. One thought that the Northmen, whom the Sagas of Sturleson made discoverers of America in the eleventh century, had brought the hatchet to this country; another, that Prince Madoc,* who left a principality in Wales in the twelfth century for a home in the western wilderness, might have brought it here; and another, that it might have been brought here by those ancient Europeans whom Diodorus and Pausanius and other classical writers assure us were in communication with this country in ancient times. One of these learned ethnologists finally went so far as to advance the theory of the Egyptian priests, as related by Plato, that the autochthons of our race brought it here before the Island of Atlantis, lying between Europe and America, went down in the ocean and cut off all further communication between the continents.†

*See Appendix A.

†The philosophers of Louisville who so learnedly discussed the iron hatchet were men of the highest standing in their day. They were Louis A. Tarascon, the author of several pamphlets and newspaper articles published here in early years; Jared Brooks, an accomplished engineer, scientist, and journalist; Fortunatus Cosby, a learned lawyer and Judge of the Jefferson Circuit Court; Richard Ferguson, an eminent physician and surgeon; Joshua Vail, associate editor and owner of the Farmers' Library, the first newspaper published in Louisville; John J. Audubon, the distinguished ornithologist and author; James C. Johnston, a learned physician and accomplished scholar, and William Marshall, an antiquarian. Dr. Johnston was the youngest of the party, but he made up in brains and learning what he lacked in years. William Marshall made no pretensions to culture, but he was an antiquarian, and got

This hatchet, however, really furnished no occasion for such strained conjectures and wild speculations. If the sycamore under which it was found was two hundred years old, as indicated by its annulations, it must have begun to grow about the time that Jamestown in Virginia and Quebec in Canada were founded. It would have been no unreasonable act for an Indian or white man to have brought this hatchet from the English on the James, or from the French on the St. Lawrence, to the Falls of the Ohio in 1608, just two hundred years before it was discovered by removing the tree that grew over it. The known habit of the sycamore, however, to make more than one annulation in years particularly favorable to growth suggests that two hundred annulations do not necessarily mean that many years. If we allow about fifty per cent of the life of the tree to have been during

admission to the learned circle by the curious specimens and souvenirs he was always finding and showing. He got hold of a translation of the Timæus of Plato, and became a convert to the theory of the Sunken Continent as related to Solon by the Egyptian priests. It was he who suggested that the hatchet might have come from the Island of Atlantis before it went down and cut off all communication between the Eastern and Western hemispheres. He lived to extreme old age, and supported himself in the pinching poverty of his last years by the sale of the souvenirs and specimens he had collected when in better circumstances. He managed to get possession of this old hatchet when Dr. McMurtrie returned to Philadelphia, and held it for a long time as the gem of his little collection. He finally sold it to secure, as he stated, bread to save him from starvation.

years exceptionally favorable to its growth, and assign double annulations to these favorable years, we shall have this tree to have made its two hundred annulations in about one hundred and thirty-nine years, and to have sprung from its seed and to have begun its growth about the year 1669 or 1670, when La Salle, the great French explorer, is believed to have been at the Falls of the Ohio. We have no account of any one at the Falls in 1608, or about this time, to support the conjecture that it might have come from Jamestown or Quebec; but we have La Salle at this place in 1669 or 1670, and it is not unreasonable that he should have left it here at that time. In this sense the old rusty hatchet, which is fortunately preserved, becomes interesting to us all for its connection with the discovery of Louisville. It is a souvenir of the first white man who ever saw the Falls of the Ohio. It is a memento of Robert Cavalier de La Salle, the discoverer of the site of the city of Louisville.*

*There is no little confusion about the time that La Salle was at the Falls of the Ohio. That he was the discoverer of the Ohio River, and descended it to the Falls in 1669 or 1670, is generally conceded; but whether he was at the Falls in 1669 or 1670 is in doubt. Francis Parkman, the learned historian, with all the lights of modern research before him, was to the last in doubt whether it was 1669 or 1670. I have no means of positively determining whether it was in 1669 or 1670, but I want a fixed date for the discovery of the site of Louisville, and can afford to reason on the subject. I believe that La Salle was on the site of Louisville late in the fall or early in the winter of 1669, and that the evidence that we have will justify this conclusion. He is known to have been

OTHER WHITE PERSONS EARLY AT THE FALLS.

After La Salle discovered the Falls in 1669 or 1670, no white man is known to have done more than to pass the site in ascending or descending the Ohio, as did the French in military movements, and the traders in going from place to place, for nearly one hundred years. In 1766 Captain Thomas Hutchins * was at the Falls of the

at the head of Lake Ontario on the last of September, 1669, on his way to the discovery of the Ohio River. This would allow him two months to find the Ohio and descend it to the Falls before the beginning of winter. What La Salle himself says of the Falls leaves the impression that he visited the rapids when the river was low. There have been years when the low water of the Ohio was prolonged through the fall and into the early winter for want of rains, and it is probable that 1669 was this kind of year. La Salle speaks of the Falls as a "*tombe de fort haut*," a sight which he could only have seen at low water, if indeed he could have seen it at all. The place where the hatchet was found was on the Shippingport point, from which, looking in a northwest direction above the head of Goose Island, a perpendicular fall of eight or more feet was to be seen, and was often seen at a later date and until the United States Government began to change the character of the falls. It is not likely that this fall could have been seen in the winter of 1670, when the water was presumably high, and La Salle was in Canada in the spring of 1670. I am of the opinion, therefore, that the discoverer of the Ohio and of the site of Louisville made his discovery late in the fall or early in the winter of the year 1669.

* Captain Thomas Hutchins was a native of New Jersey, where he was born in 1730. He was an accomplished engineer, and was the only official geographer the United States ever had. He received the title of "Geographer General" while with General Greene in South Carolina. In the Revolutionary War he promptly took sides with the Colonies, and on this account was imprisoned in England, and lost the greater part of his fortune while incarcerated.

Ohio, and made a sketch of the place which was engraved for his Topographical Description of Virginia, etc., published at London in 1778. This picture of the Falls did more to call attention to the future site of Louisville than all the previous descriptions of traders and adventurers and explorers combined. It was a striking picture of a broad river, with sunny islands here and there in its midst, and noble forest trees standing upon its shores and casting their huge shadows in its crystal waters. It is a striking picture even to this day, presenting as it does the original Ohio, with its forest-clad islands and shores, and its ample waters rolling over the rocky wall that causes its rapids, before a tree has been cut on its shores or islands, or any thing done by man to mar its natural grandeur and beauty. This picture was copied by Imlay in his Topographical Description of the Western Territory of North America, published

Besides the book mentioned in the text, he was the author of a "Topographical Description of Louisiana and Florida," published in 1784, and of several valuable articles in the "Philadelphia Transactions" and in the "Transactions of the American Society." His maps and drawings of different parts of the country were much used by the Colonial officers during the war of the Revolution. Before the rupture between the mother country and her colonies he was a captain in the Sixtieth Royal American Regiment. He was assistant engineer in Boquet's celebrated expedition of 1764, and furnished the maps and plates afterward used in the first published account of this expedition. He died at Pittsburgh in 1789, and his office died with him, as no Geographer General has since been appointed by the United States.

at London in 1793, and in subsequent editions. It also appeared in the same year in the Stockdale edition of the History of Kentucky by John Filson. The dispatches of French officers, the letters of Indian traders, the journal of Gist in 1750, of Croghan in 1765, of Gordon in 1766, and indeed the accounts of all early writers about the Falls of the Ohio are inefficient in comparison with this picture by Captain Hutchins and his description of the country which accompanied it.

Captain Thomas Bullitt.*

In the year 1773 Captain Thomas Bullitt, of Virginia, set out for the Falls of the Ohio to survey lands at that point for Dr. John Connolly and others, and with the intention of himself becoming a permanent occupant of the new country. Feeling the necessity of some understanding with the Indians, who claimed as their hunting-

* Captain Thomas Bullitt was born in Fauquier County, Virginia, in 1730. He was among the first to take part in the French and Indian War, as well as in the Revolutionary struggle which followed. He commanded a company in Washington's regiment at the Great Meadows in 1754, was with Braddock in 1755, and with Grant in 1758. After the defeat of Grant, it was Bullitt who saved the remnant of his army by a bold and well-conceived attack upon the pursuing victors. After the peace of 1763 he was retained in service as Adjutant-General of Virginia; and when the Revolutionary War began he was continued in this office for the Southern Department of the United States. He was at the battle of the Great Bridge in 1775, which drove Lord Dunmore

grounds the lands he was about to survey, he went to Chillicothe on his way down the Ohio for a conference with the Shawnees and Delawares. Captain Bullitt made known his wishes in the following speech to the Indians:*

"Brothers, I am sent by my people whom I left on the Ohio to settle the country on the other side of that river as low down as the Falls. We come from Virginia. The king of my people has bought from the nations of the red men, both north and south, all the land; and I am expected to inform you and all the warriors of this great country that the Virginians and the English are in friendship with you. This friendship is dear to them, and they intend to preserve it sacred. The same friendship they expect from you, and from all the nations to the lakes. We know that the Shawnees and the Delawares are to be our nearest neighbors, and we wish them to be our best friends as we will be theirs.

"Brothers, you did not get any of the money or blankets given for the land which I and my people are going to settle. This was hard for you. But it is agreed by the great men who own the land that they will make a present to both the Delawares and the Shawnees the next year and the year following that shall be as good.

out of Norfolk. He afterwards was transferred to South Carolina in 1776, under Colonel Lee. This was his last service. He resigned because he did not think he received the prompt promotion to which he was entitled, and retired to his home in Fauquier County, where he died in 1778. His surveys at the Falls were under a commission from William and Mary's College, which Colonel William Preston, as County Surveyor of Fincastle County, where the lands lay, refused to recognize, and the lands were resurveyed the following year by deputies of Colonel Preston. Lord Dunmore made a deed for the land surveyed by Bullitt for his friend Connolly, without waiting for the approval of County Surveyor Preston.

* See Appendix B.

"Brothers, I am appointed to settle the country, to live in it, to raise corn, and to make proper rules and regulations among my people. There will be some principal men from my country very soon, and then much more will be said to you. The Governor desires to see you, and will come out this year or the next. When I come again I will have a belt of wampum. This time I came in haste and had not one ready.

"My people only want the country to settle and cultivate. They will have no objection to your hunting and trapping there. I hope you will live by us as brothers and friends.

"You now know my heart, and as it is single towards you, I expect you will give me a kind talk, for I shall write to my Governor what you say to me, and he will believe all I write."

THE INDIANS' REPLY TO CAPTAIN BULLITT.

To this speech by Captain Bullitt the Indians replied as follows:

"Oldest Brother, we heard you would be glad to see your brothers, the Shawnees and Delawares, and talk with them. But we are surprised that you sent no runner before you, and that you came quite near us through the trees and grass, a hard journey, without letting us know until you appeared among us.

"Brother, we have considered your talk carefully, and we are made glad to find nothing bad in it, nor any ill meaning. On the contrary, you speak what seems kind and friendly, and it pleases us well. You mentioned to us your intention of settling the country on the other side of the Ohio with your people. And we are particularly pleased that they are not to disturb us in our hunting, for we must hunt to kill meat for our women and children, and to have

something to buy our powder and lead with and to get us clothing and blankets.

"All our young brothers are pleased with what you said. We desire that you will be strong in fulfilling your promises towards us, as we are determined to be very straight in advising our young men to be very kind and peaceable to you.

"This spring we saw something wrong on the part of our young men. They took some horses from the white people, but we have advised them not to do so again, and have cleaned their hearts of all bad intentions. We expect they will observe our advice, as they like what you said."

THE CONNOLLY SURVEY.

Having had the understanding with the Indians indicated by these speeches, Captain Bullitt returned to his boat on the Ohio and with his associates made his way to the Falls. At the mouth of the Kentucky River he met a large body of Delaware Indians and had an understanding with them like that at Chillicothe. Again, as he approached the Falls, he met a large body of Kickapoos, with whom he held a council and agreed upon the same friendly terms.

On the 8th day of July, 1773, Bullitt moored his vessel in the harbor of Beargrass. After erecting a cabin for shelter on the point near the mouth of Beargrass Creek he and his party* began the surveying of lands.

*Those known to have been in the surveying party of Captain Bullitt were James Douglas, James Harrod, John Smith, James Sodousky, Isaac Hite,

He ran the lines of two thousand acres lying immediately opposite to the Falls for Dr. John Connolly, for which Lord Dunmore issued a patent on the 10th of December, 1773.* On the upper half of this survey, beginning on the river bank near the foot of First Street and running down the river to a point nearly opposite to Twelfth Street, thence in a southwesterly course to near the intersection of Broadway and Eighteenth streets, thence up Broadway to near the intersection of Shelby Street, and thence northwesterly to the beginning, the city of Louisville was laid out. Bullitt laid off a town on this Connolly survey in August, 1773; but none of his papers showing the plan of the town as laid out by him are known to have been preserved. The evidence, however, of his having surveyed this land and laid off a town upon it at the time named is sufficiently attested. In April of the following year Dr. John Connolly and Colonel John Campbell advertised lots for

Abram Haptonstall, Ebenezer Severns, John Fitzpatrick, and John Cowan. There may have been others whose names have not been preserved. All of them became permanent residents of Kentucky, and some of them lived long and rose to prominence in pioneer times. Douglas and others of the same party returned to Kentucky in 1774, and resurveyed many of the same lands surveyed in 1773. This was done because Captain Bullitt, the head of the surveying party of 1773, was not a deputy of Colonel William Preston, the surveyor of the county where the lands lay. Colonel Preston required the work to be done by his deputies before he would recognize it.

* See Appendix C.

sale at the Falls,* presumably according to the Bullitt plan, and in 1775 Sanders Stuart and others† were sent out by them to occupy their lands. But we know of nothing further that was really accomplished towards the development of the Bullitt town, or the laying of the foundation of Louisville, until 1778. Captain Bullitt went back to Virginia in the fall of 1773 with the intention of returning himself and bringing others with him to settle in the country, but he was detained by the Revolutionary War, and was finally cut off by death and never saw his projected city again. Dr. Connolly busied himself while in command of Fort Pitt, in 1774, with schemes which led to the Indian war of that year and the murder of the family of Logan, the celebrated Cayuga chief; and after losing command of Fort Pitt he con-

* See Appendix D.

† There is some evidence that there were people living at the Falls of the Ohio as early as there were in any other part of the State—at least as early as 1775. Richard Henderson, in his Transylvania Journal of 1775, says that Captain Linn informed him in July, 1775, that Captain Bullitt and Dr. Connolly had sent five or six men to the Falls of the Ohio to occupy lands there. Hugh Hays, an old citizen of Louisville yet living and full of interesting memories of the past, assured me that Sanders Stuart told him he came to the Falls of the Ohio in company with Peter Casey, David Williams, John Heaton, and Peter Philips, in June, 1775, and took up his abode on Corn Island. Daniel Boone, in his autobiography, published in Filson's History of Kentucky, says that Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, and Logan's contained all the white people that were in Kentucky in 1777, except those that were at the Falls of the Ohio. These statements, taken in connection with the fact that Dr. Connolly's land

tinued to busy himself with plots to unite the various Indian tribes against the Colonists until he was arrested and thrown into prison, from which he did not escape until others had undertaken and finished the work of founding the city of Louisville.

General George Rogers Clark.

In the bright month of May, 1778, General George Rogers Clark, under orders of the great Patrick Henry, then Governor of Virginia, set sail from Redstone, on the Monongahela River, with a few volunteer troops for the conquest of the British Posts in the territory of the Illinois. Some twenty families, who were emigrants for Kentucky, embarked on the boats which bore the General and his soldiers, and all came down the Ohio together. When they reached the Falls of the Ohio, which was on the 27th of May, 1778,* General Clark landed upon Corn

at the Falls was conveyed to him upon condition that he should clear and cultivate a portion of it before 1776, and that he would forfeit the whole unless he so cleared and cultivated it, make it reasonably certain that there were people living here at a very early date—as early possibly as at any other point in the State, and at least as early as 1775.

* This date, May 27, 1778, is not taken from the letter of General Clark to the Hon. George Mason, November 17, 1779, which became his journal of the expedition which brought him to the Falls of the Ohio on his way to the Illinois country. General Clark does not in this journal give the date of his arrival at the Falls, nor does he in his memoirs, which I have in manuscript, nor, so far as I have ever seen, give this date in any subsequent paper. The

Island and erected block-houses for the protection of his stores, and cabins for the habitation of the emigrants. Corn Island was not then the insignificant pile of rocks and sand that we now see under the great Ohio bridge. It was a large island, reaching nearly to the middle of the river and extending almost from Fourth to Fourteenth Street. On it grew large trees and rank cane. It had a rich soil above high water. The cane was cleared away and the trees cut down and the crop of corn was planted, which some have supposed gave name to the island. On the 26th of June, in the midst of an eclipse of the sun, General Clark started with his troops for his destined expedition, and left the families in the cabins which he had built for them on the island.* Here

date of his arrival at the Falls being an important one in the history of Louisville, I tried long to find it, without success. Finally, in examining the papers in case No. 531, in the old Chancery Court of Louisville, for the division of the estate of Colonel John Floyd among his heirs, I came upon the deposition of Captain James Patton, who stated that he reached the Falls of the Ohio May 27, 1778. Knowing that Captain Patton was with General Clark when he reached the Falls on his expedition to the Illinois, this statement of his fixed the date of Clark's arrival. In this way I determined the 27th of May, 1778, as the day on which the families with General Clark landed on Corn Island and laid the foundation of the city of Louisville. Until I made this discovery this date was never known, though it could be easily approximated by allowing General Clark the usual number of days to float from Redstone, which he left May 12, 1778, to the Falls of the Ohio. This trip was made in fifteen days, but it ought to have been made in less time, and would have been but for the day or two spent at the mouth of the Kanawha.

* The cabins erected on Corn Island were on the lower end of the island where the land was highest and the island was narrowest. Here the water was

all of the families spent the summer and fall of 1778, and part of them the winter of 1778–79, not, however, without cheering news, for it was not long before it was announced to them that General Clark had conquered the posts against which he had gone, and that from these arsenals no more supplies would be furnished the Indians with which to make war upon the settlers.

From the arrival of these families with General Clark upon Corn Island on the 27th of May, 1778, the Falls of the Ohio was never without occupation by actual settlers. In the winter of 1778–79 and the spring of

deep and the banks high and steep on three sides of the island. By placing a row of pickets across the island on the east or upper side, which was done, the settlement was made safe from sudden assault. A short distance in the rear, to the west of these pickets, stood the block-houses for the soldiers and stores. They consisted of two triple cabins with a passway between, opposite to a gate in the picket line. In the rear of these, on each side of a passway between, was a row of three double cabins; so that there were eighteen cabins in all. The buildings as they stood upon the ground were in the form of an Egyptian cross, the block-houses forming the arms and the cabins the body. They were made of rails split from the cottonwood trees on the island, were covered with boards of the same material, and had dirt floors. The doors were simply openings caused by the absence of rails, as were the windows, and the chimneys were made of the same rails daubed with clay above the fire-bed, where flat stones protected the wood from the heat. These cabins were too far from shore for the rifles of that day, and the water was so swift around the island that it was difficult for any but the experienced to approach. The difficulty, however, of getting from the island to the shore to hunt and supply the settlement with game was so great that the islanders were glad to leave it so soon as it was deemed safe to do so. They preferred the freedom of the broad shore with all its dangers to the confinement of the narrow island with its safety.

1779 they moved to the main shore and occupied a fort which had been erected on the main land at the foot of the present Twelfth Street.* On the 25th of December, 1778, they celebrated their first Christmas in the wilderness with a feast and a dance in this Twelfth Street fort. They called it a house-warming, and every man, woman, and child of the settlement took part in it. A Frenchman, who happened there at the time, attempted to supply the music for the dance, but he was too scientific and was soon supplanted by an old negro named Cato Watts, whose fiddle gave them Virginia reels and Irish jigs, and such other lively tunes as they wanted.†

* This fort stood on the high bank of the main land at the foot of the present Twelfth Street. It was quite a large fort, in the form of a parallelogram, about two hundred feet long and one hundred feet wide, with eight double cabins on each of the long sides, and four single cabins on each of the short sides, and a block-house at each of the four corners. The cabins were built around a large open court which served for a parade ground, a place for storage, and an enclosure for horses and cattle. The cabins formed the walls of the fort, and there were no other defenses. It was built by Richard Chenowith, and was used by the first settlers until Fort Nelson was built. Being the first fortification on the main land, it formed the nucleus of the first settlement at the Falls. So soon as the settlers dared to do so they built their cabins near it, and a settlement called "White Home" soon grew up around it. Here the first church, the first school-house, the first blacksmith's shop, and the first log cabins for family habitation were built in the city of Louisville while it went by the name of "Falls of Ohio."

† This Frenchman was named Jean Nickle. He was on his way from Fort Pitt to Kaskaskia, and stoppéd at the Falls to repair his boat, and thus got into the celebration of the first Christmas in Louisville. After his failure to produce the kind of music that was wanted he went on to Kaskaskia, but

GENESIS OF THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

The first official step toward establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio was taken on the 17th of April, 1779, when the inhabitants who were there, in conformity with the recommendations of the Court* of Kentucky County touching the establishing of new towns, held a public meeting and appointed trustees for that purpose. The Trustees selected were William Harrod, Richard Chenowith, Edward Bulger, James Patton, Henry French, Marsham Brashears, and

returned afterward and was the teacher of the first dancing-school in Louisville. Major Erkuries Beaty, in his journal, speaks of Monsieur Nickle as teaching a dancing-school here in 1786. He tried to introduce the dance known in Paris and Madrid as the *Branle*, the chief merit of which was leaping in circles; also the *Minuet*, which required graceful bowing and walking; and the *Pavane*, in which the dancers strutted like peacocks. In the *Branle* the boys indulged in leap-frog, in the *Minuet* the girls held their linsey dresses out from their sides like sails, and skipped across the floor and bowed their heads like geese dodging stones thrown at them, and in the *Pavane* all strutted and cried like peacocks. The Frenchman in despair wished that, "if he had his hat, he were in hell," and yielded the fiddle to Cato, who soon had himself and the dancers in a paroxysm of joy. This negro fiddler was the property of John Donne, and was the first man ever hung in Louisville. He killed his owner as he claimed by accident, but was tried and hung for the crime. He was hanged to the limb of a large oak tree which stood on lot No. 275, opposite to the present jail on Jefferson Street. This lot was then a part of the public square on which the court-house now stands. The hanging was in 1787, and much to the sorrow of the young people who enjoyed his music at their dances.

* See Appendix E.

Simeon Moore. These Trustees then met and adopted rules for their government. They agreed upon a plan of the town to be called Louisville, laid off the ground they selected along the river into half-acre lots, made a map of their work, and appointed April 24, 1779, for each inhabitant to draw one lot in a public lottery. This drawing occurred according to appointment, and the citizens thus became owners of lots in a town formed under the common law of Virginia.*

THE FIRST MAP OF LOUISVILLE.

The first map of Louisville shows that the first lots laid off and occupied were along both sides of Main Street from First to Twelfth, and then along the river

* The following is a copy of an old manuscript in my possession, showing what these first Trustees of Louisville did at their first meeting:

"Falls of Ohio, April 24th, 1779. William Harrod, Richard Chenowith, Edward Bulger, James Patton, Henry French, Marsham Brashears, and Simeon Moore, Trustees chosen by the intended citizens of the town of Louisville at the Falls of Ohio, met the 17th day of April, 1779, and came to the following rules, to wit:

"That a number of lots, not exceeding 200 for the present, be laid off, to contain half an acre each, 35 yards by 70 where the ground will admit of it, with some public lots and streets.

"That each adventurer draw for only one lot by equal chance. That every such person be obliged to clear off the undergrowth and begin to cultivate part thereof by the 10th of June, and build thereon a good covered house, 16 feet by 20, by the 25th of December. That no person sell his lot unless to some person without one, but that it be given up to the Trustees to dispose of to some new adventurer on pain of forfeiture thereof.

"MARSHAM BRASHEARS, *Secretary*."

in its northward bend as low down as Fourteenth Street. They were all half-acre lots, and were one hundred and sixteen in number. The numbering began with No. 1, at the northeast corner of Main and Fifth streets, and proceeded up the river to First Street, and then returned on the south side of Main Street to Fifth. Here it began again on the northwest corner of Main and Fifth with lot No. 33, and proceeded down the river to Ninth Street, where it again crossed to the south side of Main and went back to Fifth Street. It then returned to the northwest corner of Main and Ninth, beginning with lot No. 65, and proceeded down the river to Eleventh Street, where it again crossed to the south side of Main and returned to Ninth Street. It then again began on the northwest corner of Main and Eleventh streets with lot No. 81, and proceeded down to Twelfth Street, where it again crossed over Main and went back to Eleventh Street. If the design had been by this numbering to produce a numerical puzzle the success was perfect, but how its authors expected such numbering of city lots to endure and be understood is more than a puzzle. The lots along Main Street were eighty-eight in number, and those below Twelfth, in the angle formed by the sudden bend of the river, were twenty-eight, making one hundred and sixteen in all.

On the lots laid down on Bard's map were the initials of the names of the parties who drew them, but it is no longer a certainty to arrive at the full names of all represented by these letters. Some are easily enough supplied by the names of known citizens at the time, and yet others by the records of the Trustees, who required persons who sold the lots they drew to make written transfers before deeds could be gotten from the Trustees.* No lots are laid off in the space bounded by Main Street on the south, Twelfth Street on the west, the river on the north, and Tenth Street on the east, where the first fort was built on the main land, and it is possible that this space was left for the purpose of the fort, and intended to remain as public property. The numbering of the city lots was subsequently changed, and this old map is valuable only as a relic of antiquity. It was the work of John Corbly, an early surveyor at the Falls of the Ohio, whose name is attached to it with the date April 24, 1779. There was a similar map about the same time made by William Bard, but the Corbly map was the one adopted by the Trustees. Corbly's map was officially recorded in Kentucky County, and a copy of it is still preserved, certified by Levi Todd, the clerk.

The second map of the town was probably made by

* See Appendix F.

George May, the County Surveyor, in 1781, when the Trustees directed him at their first meeting to run the division line between the upper and lower half of the Connolly land. The third was the work of William Pope, by order of the Trustees in 1783. He laid off the town into half-acre lots as far as Jefferson Street. In 1785 William Shannon laid off the balance of the one thousand acres into five-acre lots between Jefferson and Walnut, ten-acre lots between Walnut and Chestnut, and twenty-acre lots between Chestnut and Broadway. In 1786 William Peyton was employed by the Trustees to lay off the town. In 1802 Alexander Woodroe, and in 1812 Jared Brooks, each made a map of the town. All of these early maps have perished except such as are in private hands. The city has no map earlier than that of Jared Brooks, in 1812.

Families Who Came with General Clark to the Falls.

The names of only a part of those who accompanied General Clark and became the first settlers of Louisville have been preserved. Indeed, much dispute has arisen as to the number who did accompany him. Mr. Marshall, whose history of Kentucky first appeared in 1812, makes

the number thirteen, and Doctor McMurtrie, the first historian of Louisville, whose book appeared in 1819, gives the number as six. Butler, Casseday, and subsequent historians have followed McMurtrie, but it would seem more reasonable to take the number given by General Clark himself, who brought the families to the Falls and landed them on Corn Island. General Clark, in his letter to the Hon. George Mason, of Virginia, dated November 19, 1779, when the facts were fresh in his memory, stated that about twenty families accompanied him and his soldiers to the Falls.

NAMES OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

Of these first settlers of Louisville only the names of James Patton, Richard Chenowith, William Faith, John Tewell, and John McManness have been preserved by Doctor McMurtrie and subsequent historians. In 1852 an elderly gentleman by the name of Kimbley, then living in Orleans, Indiana, stated that his father, Isaac Kimbley, came to the Falls in 1778 with General Clark, and that he himself was born on Corn Island in the year 1779. The venerable Dr. C. C. Graham, still living in Louisville, in his ninety-seventh year, says that his father, James Graham, came to the Falls with

General Clark, and afterward lived at Worthington's Station, near Danville, where he was born. Dr. Graham is also authority for the statement that Jacob Reager and Edward Worthington, with their families, came to the Falls with General Clark. Thomas Joyes, an intelligent citizen and son of one of the earliest settlers, stated in 1842, on the occasion of the death of John Donne, jr., that the deceased came to the Falls with General Clark, in company with his father's family and the family of Joseph Hunter, his grandfather, Neal Dougherty, Samuel Perkins, John Sinclair, and Robert Travis. It is not likely that we shall ever know with a certainty who were all of the first settlers of Louisville who landed on Corn Island with General Clark and his soldiers May 27, 1778; but the following list will add many to the half dozen previously published, and be gratefully received by their descendants on this centennial anniversary of the city they founded:

James Patton, his wife Mary, and their three daughters, Martha, Peggy, and Mary.

Richard Chenowith, his wife Hannah, and their four children, Mildred, Jane, James, and Thomas.

John McManness, his wife Mary, and their three sons, John, George, and James.

John Tewell, his wife Mary, and their three children, Ann, Winnie, and Jessie.

William Faith, his wife Elizabeth, and their son John.

Jacob Reager, his wife Elizabeth, and their three children, Sarah, Mariah, and Henry.

Edward Worthington, his wife Mary, his son Charles, and his two sisters, Mary (Mrs. James Graham) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Reager).

James Graham and his wife Mary.

John Donne, his wife Martha, and their son John.

Isaac Kimbley and his wife Mary.

Joseph Hunter and his children, Joseph, David, James, Martha (Mrs. John Donne), and Ann.

Neal Dougherty, Samuel Perkins, John Sinclair, and Robert Travis.

General Clark, the Founder of Louisville.

He, therefore, to whom we owe the honor of first selecting the Falls of the Ohio for the site of Louisville, is no less a personage than General George Rogers Clark. While on his way from Fort Pitt to Fort Massac, in 1778, he had hundreds of miles of river bank from which to choose a place for depositing his stores when he went to the attack of Kaskaskia. The wonder is

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK

Founder of the City of Louisville

three

Cha.

John.

David.

and

GENERAL GEORGE ROGERS CLARK.

Founder of the City of Louisville.

that he did not at first move on down the Ohio to the mouth of the Wabash, or the Tennessee, or even to the Mississippi, as the base of his operations. He chose the Falls of the Ohio, however, and, having made the choice, fixed the location of the city which has since risen under the name of Louisville. To him belongs the honor of settling our city as clearly as belongs to him the glory of the capture of Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and Cahokia. From his conquests in the Illinois territory he returned to the Falls of the Ohio, where he not only attended to military affairs, but assisted the settlers in their efforts to establish a town at the Falls. He found time to plan the new town and to make a map of it, which were far superior to the plan and map adopted by the early Trustees.* Here were

* When General George Rogers Clark returned from the conquest of the Illinois country in the fall of 1779, and took up his abode in Louisville, he drew a plan of the proposed town of Louisville, and made a map of the public and private divisions of the land as he thought they ought to be established. This map is still preserved, and it shows the wonderful sagacity of General Clark. From his little room in the fort, at the foot of Twelfth Street, he looked far into the future and saw the need of public grounds for breathing-places when the city should become populous. His map shows all the ground between Main Street and the river, from First to Twelfth streets, marked "public." Also a strip of ground half a square in width, just south of Jefferson Street, running the whole length of the town, marked "public." Also two whole squares, where the Court-House now stands, marked "public." If this plan of the town had been accepted by the Trustees and adhered to by their successors, Louisville would be one of the handsomest cities on the continent

his headquarters in the old Twelfth Street fort, in the midst of the first settlers, called "White Home," until Fort Nelson* was erected in 1782, north of Main, between Seventh and Eighth streets, on the site of the residence of the late Richardson Burge. He lived in Louisville and its vicinity until the 13th of February, 1818, when, in the sixty-sixth year of his age, he closed his career, and was buried at Locust Grove. On the 29th of October, 1869, his remains were removed to Cave Hill Cemetery.† He was a man of quick perception, strong mind, unmeasured courage, and untiring energy; and his capture of the British posts in the Illinois country with an inadequate number of undisciplined troops ranks him among the first captains of his age. None but a military genius of the first

to-day. The Trustees, however, either for want of capacity to see the advantages of holding this property for the public, or from necessity to pay debts against it, sold all this property except the Court-House square and the graveyard. It brought but little when sold. It would be worth millions now in the shape of park property, with a number of grand old forest trees upon it. This map of General Clark only extends to Jefferson Street, but tradition says that it was a part of his plan to have the strip of ground it shows south of Jefferson repeated at intervals of every three squares as the city should enlarge.

* See Appendix G.

† The grave of General Clark had been so long neglected in the family burying-ground at Locust Grove that it was exceedingly difficult to find his remains for re-interment in Cave Hill Cemetery. The vicinity of his grave was known, but there were a number of unmarked graves close to it with nothing to indicate which was his. Eight graves were opened without finding

order could have planned and executed the capture of Vincennes in the winter of 1779. It required a bold and comprehensive military mind to see and determine that, unless he should capture Governor Hamilton at Vincennes during the winter of 1779, that same Governor Hamilton would capture him at Kaskaskia so soon as the spring opened. Having reached his conclusion, neither the drowned lands of Illinois, over which he had to march the one hundred and sixty miles from Kaskaskia to Vincennes, nor the disparity of numbers could swerve him from his purpose. He and his soldiers had to wade through overflowed lands breast-deep and swim rivers raging with icy waters until they reached their object. It was one of the boldest, most trying, most difficult, and most hazardous expeditions ever under-

a skeleton with an amputated leg, which was the test of identity. At last a ninth grave was opened, and in it found a skeleton which answered the requirements, with the left leg amputated above the knee. This was the leg which Dr. Richard Ferguson had amputated in 1809, on account of its having been seriously burned when the General fell from his arm-chair into the fire. While this leg was being amputated General Clark had a drum and fife at the door of the house, making the kind of music he loved. These martial sounds seem to have put him in a state of feeling in which he was indifferent to the pains of amputation. His bones and hair and some brass buttons were all that were found in the grave. The coffin and cerements had all perished. The skeleton was perfect, however, except as to the part of the amputated limb. The hair of his head, which was white when he was buried, had assumed a dull red color in the grave, possibly from being stained by the surrounding clay. Could it be that his hair in the grave was seeking the original sandy or red color which it had before it turned gray?

taken and pushed to a successful conclusion. Louisvillians are justly proud to be of a city which can assign its origin to such a hero.

ORIGINAL FOREST TREES.

But little was done by the pioneers of Louisville, beyond making a settlement at the Falls, before the close of the first of the three periods into which we have divided the time to be gone over. The plain on which the infant city was to grow was covered by a dense forest of oak, hickory, walnut, hackberry, locust, cherry, maple, buckeye, and gum, with here and there huge poplars and sycamores towering above the surrounding growth like giants of old. A few of these original trees are yet standing to connect us with the distant past. An oak in the back yard of Mr. Bottsford, on Chestnut Street, another in that of Mr. Lindenberger, on Fourth, and a honey locust in front of the residence of Mr. Brannin, on Broadway, have come down to us from olden times. In the yard of Mr. Caperton, the old Guthrie residence, on Walnut Street, there is the branchless trunk of a noble beech, which died a few years ago, which stood there when Louisville was founded; and in Central Park are a few hoary sentinels which have watched over us for a century.

THE FISH-PONDS OF OUR FATHERS.

Besides subduing a forest of formidable growth before planting their gardens and cultivating their fields, the first settlers saw the necessity of filling up or draining a number of ponds, which gave the landscape the appearance of an archipelago of land filled with islands of water. One of these ponds extended from Sixth along Jefferson and Market to Sixteenth Street, and was so deep that horses swam in it, and its bed is yet visible in the alley between Market and Jefferson streets;* another, known as Grayson's Pond, extended from Green Street almost to Walnut, and from Center to beyond Sixth; another on Market from Third to Fifth, another on Third from Market to Green, and so on without number were they to be seen in every part of the plane of the contemplated city. The waters of some of them abounded in excellent fish, which made them rather the friends than the enemies of the early settlers. Indeed it may be

*At the lower end of this pond was established, in 1815, the Hope Distillery. One hundred thousand dollars were expended in erecting this establishment for making whisky; and the company which owned it, and which was incorporated by the Kentucky Legislature in 1817, had large expectations of making a fortune out of the enterprise. The establishment, however, was not financially successful; it was too big an undertaking for the times. Like the great Tarascon flouring-mill at Shippingport, it was in advance of the age. The little distilleries in different parts of the country, with their hand-made

doubted whether our city could have gone on in its uninterrupted habitation by the white man had it not been for the fish of the waters and the game of the woods. The Indians would not have permitted the raising of food enough to support the emigrant population until a much later period, without the supply which nature had lavished so abundantly in the waters and the forests.

COLD WINTER OF 1779-1780.

The terrible winter of 1779–80 came upon our forefathers when they were ill-prepared for it in their frail and open cabins. From the middle of November to the last of February the ground was covered with snow and the rivers bound fast with ice. The ponds and creeks were congealed to the bottom, and over the Ohio men and animals passed as if on dry land. No rain fell, and water for drinking and cooking had to be procured from melted ice. Snow-storms, accompanied by piercing northwest winds, constantly occurred, and the wild animals of

mash and copper stills heated by fire, made the whisky that was demanded, and made it better than this huge concern. Anyhow, the people who drank the whisky thought the product of the small distilleries best, and bought it and drank it to the neglect of the monster's product. This Hope Distillery lingered for a few years, and was finally abandoned. The whole capital of $100,000 was sunk, and the New Englanders, who furnished most of it, went back to their rum and left Kentuckians to their whisky.

the woods came to the settlements to shelter themselves behind the cabins from the freezing storms. Thousands of buffalo and deer were found frozen to death, and the wild turkeys and birds dropped from the trees on which they had gone to roost.

Louisville at the Close of the First Period.

A block-house and group of eighteen log cabins on Corn Island, a small fort at the foot of Third Street, erected by Colonel John Floyd in 1779, but already abandoned; a large fort on the east side of a ravine that entered the Ohio at Twelfth Street, and a few rude log cabins scattered through the woods near the Twelfth Street fort, all occupied by about one hundred * inhabitants, who had cleared and cultivated garden-spots around their humble cabins, was all there was of Louisville at the close of the first period into which we have divided the time to be gone over. All else was the primeval forest, with its panthers and bears and wolves and wild-

* Mann Butler, in his sketch of Louisville published in the Directory of 1832, estimated the population of Louisville at only thirty in 1788. It is possible that 1788 was a misprint for 1778; but even if this mistake occurred, the estimate was still too low. There are sufficient reasons for believing that the population of Louisville was considerably above thirty in 1778, and still greater in 1788. The original citizens who landed on Corn Island May 27, 1778, including men, women, and children, numbered at least fifty. The map of William Bard, showing the lots and those who drew them on the 24th of April,

cats. The familiar song of the Falls was sometimes disturbed by the yell of the savage, but all else bore the solemn silence of the deep, dark woods around. None of those who were then here are now known to be among the living. All have been laid to rest in the early burying-grounds of the city, at the corner of Main and Tenth, and on Jefferson between Eleventh and Twelfth, or in foreign graveyards, and time has obliterated all indications of the last resting-places of most of them. They sleep their last sleep, not in the hallowed graves of pioneers, dear to the memory of the living, but, with the exception of Clark and Patton, as undistinguished commoners, without even a head-stone to tell where their ashes repose. Captain James Patton rests in the old graveyard on Jefferson Street, between Sixteenth and Eighteenth, with a respectable stone monument over his remains, and his grave has not been forgotten to-day. Could we have gone to-day to the graves of all the others and strewn fresh May flowers over them, it would have

1779, has the initials of the names of one hundred and sixteen persons. The petition to the Legislature of Virginia, bearing date May 1, 1780, has the names of thirty-nine citizens attached to it. While it will not be claimed that all who are represented by initials on this map of Bard were citizens, surely enough of them were citizens, after excluding such as were embraced in the families on Corn Island and those who signed the petition, to bring the number up to one hundred—one inhabitant for every year of the existence of our city as an incorporated town, from the beginning to this centennial day.

been a fitting tribute to the memory of the pioneer dead. We know where repose all that is mortal of the greatest of them all, General George Rogers Clark, the real hero of our city; and to-day garlands and wreaths of fresh flowers woven by tender hands have been laid upon his grave, and his illustrious deeds called back to memory. He was not only the founder of the city of Louisville, but his victorious arms conquered that vast territory out of which the great States of Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, and that part of Minnesota on this side of the Mississippi were made. His wonderful insight into Indian character won hostile tribes to the Revolutionary cause in spite of the lavish gifts of the British; and if his splendid military genius had had the support it deserved, his victories on this side of the Alleghanies would have shortened the War of the Revolution. His remains repose in an humble grave on the lot of his nephew, Isaac Clark, in Cave Hill Cemetery, with nothing but a simple head-stone bearing this inscription:

GEORGE ROGERS CLARK:
Born, O. S., Nov. 9, 1752; died, Feb. 13, 1818.

The time must come, however, when a grateful people will recognize his glorious deeds by erecting to his memory a monument worthy of his fame.

SECOND PERIOD.

From May 1, 1780, to February 13, 1828.

PETITION FOR THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

AFTER the town of Louisville had been laid out under the general municipal laws of Virginia, its inhabitants began to fear that the titles they had gotten to their lots were not as good as they might be. The land had been patented to Dr. John Connolly, and there was no conveyance from him; but he was a loyalist, and his estate was liable to confiscation under an act passed for the punishment of just such enemies of the united Colonies. They therefore petitioned the Virginia Legislature to confiscate the lands of Connolly to establish the town of Louisville thereon, and to confirm their titles to the lots they had drawn in the lottery of April 24, 1779. Their petition bore thirty-nine signatures,* and was dated May 1, 1780. The legislature granted the prayer of the petition, and passed an act appropriating one thousand acres of the Connolly land for the town of Louisville.

*See Appendix H.

Just why this location at the Falls of the Ohio should have been selected for the town of Louisville will never be known, as General Clark did not disclose his reason for his choice. When the canal was being made, however, the hack-drivers and dray-drivers contended that the selection had been made for the purpose of enabling them to haul passengers and freight around the Falls, and that the canal would deprive them of this right, and leave them nothing to do but to sell their hacks and drays and seek other employment.

THE ACT OF INCORPORATION.*

By this act of the Virginia Legislature, not signed by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Delegates till July 1, 1780, but which by parliamentary rule became a law on May 1st, the beginning of the session, the town of Louisville was established at the Falls of the Ohio and nine trustees appointed for its government. These trustees were John Todd, jr., Stephen Trigg, George Meriwether, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marsham Brashears. The act authorized the Trustees to lay off one thousand acres, the forfeited property of Dr. John

*See Appendix I.

Connolly, into half-acre lots, with convenient streets and public lots, and to sell them to the highest bidders, on condition that each owner was to erect a house thereon, sixteen feet by twenty, with a brick or stone chimney, within two years from the date of purchase. Those who had drawn in the lottery of April 24, 1779, were to retain their lots on paying thirty dollars for each half acre and improving them as required of others. Of course these thirty dollars for each half-acre lot made sixty dollars per acre, a very high price; but it was paid in the paper money of the times, of which it required sixty of paper to equal one silver dollar. When the depreciated currency was reduced to coin, each lot cost only fifty cents.* The Trustees were empowered to make deeds to the lots

* By an act of the Virginia Legislature at its November session, 1781, the following scale was adopted for the settlement of contracts made at different times in paper money. It will be found in Henning's Statutes at Large, Vol. 10, page 472:

1777. January, one and a half; February, one and a half; March, two; April, two and a half; May, two and a half; June, two and a half; July, three; August, three; September, three; October, three; November, three; December, four.

1778. January, four; February, five; March, five; April, five; May, five; June, five; July, five; August, five; September, five; October, five; November, six; December, six.

1779. January, eight; February, ten; March, ten; April, sixteen; May, twenty; June, twenty; July, twenty-one; August, twenty-two; September, twenty-four; October, twenty-eight; November, thirty-six; December, forty.

1780. January, forty-two; February, forty-five; March, fifty; April, sixty; May, sixty; June, sixty-five; July, sixty-five; August, seventy; September,

and to settle all disputes concerning boundaries and improvements, and the owners were given all the rights, privileges, and immunities of other towns existing in Virginia without special legislative acts. If the lots were not improved as required, within two years, they might be reclaimed by the Trustees. But the time for improving the lots was again and again extended until 1801, when the restriction was annulled.

Such was the act under which our city began its chartered existence this day one hundred years ago. The act of incorporation, however, was not known at the Falls of the Ohio for some time after its passage, and the first meeting of the Trustees under it did not occur until the 7th of February, 1781.* During the

seventy-two; October, seventy-three; November, seventy-four; December, seventy-five.

1781. January, seventy-five; February, eighty; March, ninety; April, one hundred; May, one hundred and fifty; June, two hundred and fifty; July, four hundred; August, five hundred; September, six hundred; October, seven hundred; November, eight hundred; December, one thousand.

*The first meeting of the Trustees was held in the old fort at the foot of Twelfth Street, on the 7th of February, 1781, and was attended by John Todd, jr., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, and Marsham Brashears. They resolved that the county surveyor should run a line separating the upper half of the Connolly land dedicated to Louisville from the lower half; that the owners of lots drawn on the 24th of April, 1779, should give thirty feet on the south side of Main Street, so as to make that street one hundred and twenty feet wide; that the county surveyor should lay off the balance of the thousand acres taken from Connolly into town lots; that Captain Meredith Price should be clerk, and give notice of a sale of lots at

succeeding forty-eight years the city was governed by Trustees either appointed by the legislature or elected by the people, and although its progress was slow under their rule its population increased from about one hundred to nearly ten thousand, and many measures had their origin, which not only served the purpose for which they were intended but exerted such a continuous influence upon the growth of the city as to be worthy of notice on this occasion.

FORFEITURE OF THE CONNOLLY LANDS.

The land on which the city of Louisville was laid out had a double forfeiture from Dr. John Connolly, to whom it originally belonged. It was forfeited by the

the next April term of court; and that George Slaughter, William Pope, John Floyd, and Marsham Brashears should act as a committee to arrange with Jacob Myers for cutting a canal and erecting a grist-mill. If the Trustees had adhered to their resolve to make Main Street one hundred and twenty feet wide instead of ninety, they would have shown a broader sense of municipal wants than they did in certain other acts. Their resolve to lay off the balance of the thousand acres into town lots caused them and their successors much trouble. They appointed and paid no less than half a dozen surveyors to lay off the town and make maps of it; and when the work was finally done all the lots laid off were sold, except the court-house square and the graveyard, and they owned neither a lot in the town nor even a map of it. They resolved to have a sale of lots at the next April court; but the Indians had not been consulted, and they not only had no sale, but did not meet again until June 4, 1783. It does not appear what canal was to be cut for the mill of Jacob Myers, but tradition says it was a canal on the Shippingport point to utilize the fall of the rapids, as was done later by the Tarascons for their flouring-mill in Shippingport.

Virginia Legislature vesting it in Trustees for the town of Louisville, and it was forfeited by the verdict of an escheating jury on the 1st of July, 1780. On this last named date George May, as escheator, assembled a jury at Lexington, Ky., consisting of Daniel Boone, John Bowman, Nathaniel Randolph, Waller Overton, Robert McAfee, Edward Cather, Henry Wilson, Joseph Willis, Paul Froman, Jerry Tilford, James Wood, and Thomas Grant, who, being sworn to try whether John Connolly took sides with the British against the Colonists in the Revolutionary War, and whether he had any lands at the time, rendered a verdict, that on the 19th of April, 1775, the said Connolly was a British subject, who of his own free will departed from the States and joined the subjects of His Britannic Majesty, and that on the Fourth of July, 1776, the said Connolly was possessed of two thousand acres on the Ohio opposite to the Falls.*

*Dr. John Connolly, who was the first owner of the land on which our city was laid out, must always be an interesting character to Louisvillians. He was a bold, shrewd, and unscrupulous man; but neither for these nor for any other qualities can his connection with the origin of the city of Louisville be ignored. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, toward the middle of the last century, and at an early age became connected with the Royal troops as Surgeon's Mate. For this service he was given two thousand acres of land, which he located at the Falls of the Ohio. He was an intriguer by nature, and when Lord Dunmore placed him in charge of Fort Pitt he soon got into quarrels which led to the Indian troubles of 1774 and the battle of Point Pleasant. In 1775 he undertook to organize a band of Indians, renegades, and tories, to be called the "Loyal Foresters," to be used against the revolting

This act of escheat by the jury was supposed to be in the County of Kentucky, but it was a mistake. Kentucky was originally a part of Fincastle County of Virginia, and on the 31st of December, 1776, the County of Kentucky, comprehending the present State of that name, was carved out of Fincastle. On the 1st of May, 1780, the act of the Legislature of Virginia dividing Kentucky County into Jefferson, Fayette, and Lincoln counties took effect, so that this act of confiscation really occurred in Fayette County. A singular coincidence was the final step of the legislature at Richmond confiscating the Connolly property and the verdict of the escheating jury at Lexington, five hundred miles distant, on the same 1st of July, 1780.

Colonies in the West. He was arrested near Hagerstown, while on his way to the West to execute his plans, with his instructions from Lord Dunmore concealed in the handle of his portmanteau. He was imprisoned and kept confined until the Revolutionary War was nearly at an end. Under pretense of looking after his lands at the Falls of the Ohio, he was in Kentucky in 1788, and conferred with some of our leading citizens about help from Great Britain for the Kentuckians to take the Spanish possessions at the South and open the navigation of the Mississippi River. He was one of the best informed men of his times about western lands, and had in mind the seating of a colony in this region, with the Falls of the Ohio as headquarters. It was with this view that he located his two thousand acres at the Falls. Lord Dunmore was his strong friend, and there is no calculating what he might have accomplished had not the Revolutionary War broken up his far-reaching and deep-scheming plans.

INDIAN CONFLICTS.

Our fathers at the Falls of the Ohio had no great Indian battles to fight, as did their brethren at Boonesborough, Harrodsburg, Bryant's, and other stations. The few savages who did mischief would come either singly or in squads, and generally the contest with them was man to man. The presence of General Clark, who was a terror to the Indians, may have had some influence in keeping off large parties of them, and hence they only approached the Falls by stealth instead of open battle; yet the annoyances they gave the early settlers were neither few nor trivial. The conflicts, however, were sometimes as much calculated to excite merriment as sorrow.

In the fall of 1780 two brothers, Adam and Jacob Wickersham, went to their garden to get a mess of pumpkins. Jacob had filled his bag and had it on his shoulder when an Indian sprang upon him, tomahawk in hand, with the purpose of making him a prisoner. Jacob at once threw his bag of pumpkins on the Indian, which brought the savage to the ground with the bag across his body. Before the Indian could get rid of his load Jacob was well on his way to the fort at the foot

of Twelfth Street, and could not be overtaken. In the mean time another Indian had taken in hand to capture Adam. They were on different sides of the fence that surrounded the pumpkin patch, and thus ran parallel with one another until they came to a deep ditch, which Adam cleared with a bound. The Indian could not make the leap, and, despairing of capturing his prisoner alive, threw his tomahawk at him on the other side of the ditch and struck him with the handle instead of the blade. The blow simply gave Adam an additional impetus in the way he was going to the fort, where he soon arrived in safety and joined his brother.

In March, 1781, quite a large party of Indians came over to Louisville and killed Colonel William Linn, Captain Abraham Tipton, Captain John Chapman, and several other persons. Captain Aquila Whitaker raised a company and went in pursuit of them. A part of them were trailed to the river below the Falls, and, it being supposed that they had crossed the river, Captain Whitaker and his men took canoes to cross in pursuit. They were scarcely out from the shore when the Indians, till then concealed on this side of the river, fired upon the boats and wounded nine of the party. The boats put back to the shore and the Indians were attacked and dispersed.

In 1781 the largest body of Indians that had yet threatened Louisville were hovering around Squire Boone's Station, where Shelbyville now stands. To aid the inhabitants of the beleaguered station to escape to the stronger forts on Beargrass Creek, Colonel John Floyd, with a company from his own and other stations on Beargrass, marched to the rescue. He was defeated by overwhelming numbers and lost half of his men. In this disastrous conflict some of the best citizens of Louisville and the adjacent stations lost their lives.

Two years afterwards, in 1783, while Colonel Floyd was riding from Spring Station to his own station on Beargrass Creek, he was shot by an Indian in ambush. His brother Charles, who was with him, abandoned his own horse and, leaping up behind the wounded man, held him in the saddle and spurred his horse to the station. Here Colonel Floyd soon afterwards died of the wound, and thus perished one of the most useful men of the infant settlement. He was a man of liberal education and of superior mind, and had he been spared would have helped Clark and Logan and Shelby and Innes to shape the destinies of young Kentucky.

In 1784 William and Asahel Linn, sons of Colonel William Linn, in company with William Wells and Nicholas Brashears, went out from the city to hunt. A

cub bear was killed, and, while William Linn was strapping the bear to his shoulders to carry it home, a party of Indians sprang upon him and the other boys and bore them all prisoners to White River in Indiana. Here they remained until the fall of the year, when Wells was carried to another town by his captors. The two Linn boys and Brashears now determined to make their escape. At night they rose and stunned by blows the old squaw with whom they were living. They traveled by night and hid by day until they reached the Ohio where Jeffersonville now stands. Here they hallooed and made signs for help, but their friends on this side, thinking it was an Indian ruse, paid no attention to them. Fearing to be overtaken by their pursuers, the three boys bound some logs together with grape-vines, and the two Linn boys, not being able to swim, were placed upon the frail raft, while young Brashears swam and pushed it across the river.* Wells did not get home for several years afterwards, but his stay among the Indians taught him their language, which proved

* In the matter of the four Louisville boys captured by the Indians in 1784, I have followed the original account as given by Mann Butler in the Directory of 1832. I do not believe, however, that the Linn boys were not able to swim. They were raised on Beargrass Creek, near the Ohio, and it is not likely that they had not learned to swim in the waters so near to them. In fact I have heard from old citizens who knew them that they could swim like ducks, and the probability is that young Brashears rode on the raft for want of being

useful to General Wayne in his campaign of 1794 against the Indians.

In the following year, 1785, a man named Squires went out for a hunt in the suburbs of the town. A slight snow had fallen upon the ground, and an Indian tracked him to a sycamore tree, near the mouth of Bear-grass Creek, where Squires had treed a raccoon and was preparing to secure it. The Indian came suddenly upon Squires at the base of the tree, and then a race began around the tree, the Indian after Squires and Squires after the Indian. Finally both became weary of the chase, and each at the same time taking the idea of escape by leaving the tree, the Indian shot off in one direction and Squires in another, much to the satisfaction of both. Neither seemed disposed to renew the tread-mill chase around the tree, but pursued the course he had taken unmolested by the other. The Indian lost his prisoner and Squires his raccoon, but both no doubt were satisfied with the loss.

In 1793 a party of Indians captured a boy named

able to swim, while the Linn boys swam by its side and pushed it across the river. I have also heard from old citizens that this Brashears boy was not named Nicholas, but was named Walter, and that it was he who afterwards became famous for amputation at the hip-joint in 1806. His father, Nacy Brashears, came from Maryland to this country the year in which this capture was made, and young Walter was then about the right age for being captured by Indians and ridden on a raft by his comrades.

Abram Keller at Easton's mill, and by some strange fancy gave him a scalping-knife, a tomahawk, and a pipe and turned him loose with this equipment. What use the boy made of these instruments of war and peace in after years is not known. His father lost his life in the Illinois campaign, and the son, having thus felt the evils of war, may have preferred the friendly pipe to the hostile tomahawk and scalping-knife.

As evidence of the annoyance of the people of Louisville and its vicinity, and the late day at which it was kept up by the Indians, it may be stated that in 1795 a number of citizens of Louisville and Jefferson County bound themselves by a written contract to pay the sum set opposite to their names for Indian scalps taken within the vicinity. To this contract appear the names of some of our best known pioneers.*

Our first inhabitants, though comparatively little

*The following is a copy of an old manuscript contract by which our citizens bound themselves to pay for Indian scalps:

"We, the subscribers, promise to pay the sum annexed to our respective names for every Indian scalp taken in the County of Jefferson, on the west of the main road leading from Louisville to Shepherdsville, within ten months from date—10th March, 1795.

	£	s		£	s
James Asturgus, jr., Pd, . . .	3		Joseph Brooks, if taken between the road from the Falls to Shepherdsville and the mouth of Salt River and the Ohio, ...	1	10
James Isle, ...		12			
Con Cumins, ...		12			
Perry Guld, ...	2	8			
Isaac Laif, Pd, ...	1	10			
Math. Love, Pd, ...		12	John McKindo, ...		18

punished by the Indians, had more serious difficulties to contend with in establishing their town at the Falls than attended similar enterprises at other points. Besides clearing away a dense forest with thick undergrowth, they had to fill up deep ponds and drain wet lands, and contend with malarial diseases which were more formidable than savages. The right men, however, for the work to be done came to the infant settlement and overcame all difficulties; and we are here to-day to recall their hardy deeds and to pay fitting honors to their memories.

Early Hotels at the Falls.

Important persons in all new settlements which are to become permanent and prosperous are landlords, mechanics, preachers, doctors, lawyers, merchants, and manufacturers. The pioneers of Louisville had a double

	£	s
James Quartimas,		12
Robt. McLeland, Paid,		10
Joe Robb,	1	4
Thos. Donnohue,		12
Joseph Boninun,		12
Leonard Colland,		12
James Kerlin,		12
John Kidd,	1	4
Garet Pendergrast,		15
W. Sullivan, for one scalp, paid,		12
Charles Beeler, Paid,		10
Alexander Graham, Paid,		12
James Adams, Paid,		12
Joseph Dannaker,	1	
Richard Parks,		12
Geo. Spaw,		6
John Quelim,		12
Samuel Welsh,		6
Joseph Delany,		6
Sept. Blackwell, Pd,		6
Thos. McKenney, Pd,		18
Thos. M. Winn, Pd,		12

reason for having an abundance of hotels. By an old law of Virginia, which had existed since 1663, no charge could be made for entertainment in a private house without a special contract; and the emigrants, taking advantage of this law, often imposed upon the hospitable settlers. The only remedy was to have a tavern license, which was authority for charging for food and lodging. The numbers of immigrants landing at the Falls as a starting point for other localities made numerous hotels absolutely necessary for their maintenance. Hence, as soon as the people left the forts and erected their dwellings outside of the stations, we find many good citizens turning their residences into hotels. Among the most distinguished landlords of Louisville in the infancy of the town were Mark Thomas, Patrick Joyes, Edward Tyler, John Harrison, Andrew Heth, Robert Elliott, William Pope, James Fontaine, and James Winn. Mark Thomas was probably the most famous of all our early hosts. His table was so enticing with its well-served game that even the Trustees of the town were on one occasion drawn out of their official way to enjoy a good meal at his table at the expense of the town.

Our First Mechanics.

In the beginning of Louisville, as in the origin of other places, almost every man had to be a mechanic. Houses had to be built; and, as they required no particular skill in the style and structure, all able-bodied citizens could join in their construction. Now and then, however, there was something for the professional joiner to do, and a carpenter by the name of Joseph Cyrus became famous. There was thought to be something about the pitch of the board roofs and the location of the glassless windows and the elevation of the wooden chimneys of the log cabins built by Cyrus that favorably distinguished them from all others. All could not readily see these particular advantages, but whether they could or not Cyrus was the fashionable mechanic, and the fashionable emigrant had to have his fashionable services about his fashionable house, even if it was nothing but rough logs.

Early Preachers.

There was no effort on the part of the pioneers to carry religion to the Falls, as did the Spaniards and the French to their missions. Nevertheless preachers

were early and abundant in Louisville. The names of Squire Boone and William Marshall, both Baptist preachers, appear to the petition of 1779 to the Legislature of Virginia for establishing the town of Louisville at the Falls of the Ohio. And in a few years thereafter William Whitaker, Tera Templin, Elijah Craig, William Hickman, and sixteen others had preached in Louisville. They had no churches in which to preach, but first from platforms in the courts of the stations and then from stumps in the surrounding forests, as well as from the floors of private houses, they preached as earnestly and as proudly, and at as great length, it may be added, as if they had stood in paneled pulpits beneath gilded domes.

Our First Physicians.

Doctors also came early to the Falls, and there was need of them. George Hartt was among the signers of the petition in 1779 for the settlement of Louisville. He did not long remain in Louisville before going to Nelson County for permanent residence, but was here long enough to make some curious charges for practice. In May, 1780, he made out a bill against George Clear for $240 for eight doses of calomel, and $240 more for

four blistering plasters, making a total of $480 for eight doses of medicine and four plasters. Of course the pay for such charges must have been in continental money, then as sixty to one less valuable than silver. Dr. Alexander Skinner came soon after Doctor Hartt, and, besides being an excellent physician, bore himself as a wonderful stickler for professional terms. He was even so formal as to carry his Latin prescriptions into the bills he made out against his patients.* He was a fine doctor, but so given to cursing things in general and particular that in May, 1784, he was indicted by the grand jury for profane swearing. Soon after Hartt and Skinner came such physicians and surgeons as

* In 1784 Doctor Skinner made out an itemized account against James Winn for professional services. The account is too long for insertion here, but the following items taken from it will indicate a peculiarity of medical practice at that early date:

			£	s	d
August	17.	To Visit V S B & Hemit. Sudor febrif.,		18	
	19.	To Visit and pilul. Specif. No. X, 11,	1	10	
	20.	To Visit and prescription,		12	
	20.	To Advice & Anodyne Mixt.,		12	
	21.	To Visit & Attendance,		12	
Sept.	2.	To Advice & Bleeding,		12	
	6.	To Visit & febrif. Mixture,		18	
		To Pilul. purg. Specif.,		10	
	10.	To Pulv. Linofic. Comp. No. X,		6	
	12.	To Visit & pulv. Ipic.,		18	
	13.	To Laud. Liquid,		6	
	14.	To Visit, Pilul. Specif. No. IX & Elixer Vitriol,	1	2	6
	18.	To Visit & pilul. Antidysont No. V, 1,		15	
	19.	To ℥iss Manna,		6	

Richard Ferguson, W. T. Galt, James C. Johnston, and others worthy to lay the foundation for the great medical reputation the City of the Falls has since maintained.*

Our First Lawyers.

There was need also for lawyers in early Louisville, and they were not slow in appearing. Besides the troubles which grew out of conflicting land titles, the pioneers would fight and sometimes bite off one another's ears and gouge out one another's eyes. They also amused themselves by talking about one another in any but complimentary terms when they had nothing else to do. The early records of our courts show suits for slander and libel as well as for assault and battery. Almost every immigrant who came to the Falls, whether to remain or to remove to another point, wanted legal advice about his real estate or his personal property, or his neighbors or himself, and the infant town was a rich field for lawyers. One of the first dozen suits brought was by Eli Cleveland against General George Rogers Clark. Andrew Scott was Cleveland's lawyer, while James Berwick appeared for Clark, and the suit was brought for the September term, 1781. Cleveland

*See Appendix J.

had a keg of whisky which General Clark wanted for himself and soldiers in the expedition of 1780 against the Ohio Indians. Cleveland liked his whisky too well to sell it, and General Clark impressed it. Cleveland afterwards sued General Clark for the whisky, and one of the amusing features of the suit was the old style pleadings used by Lawyer Scott. The declaration stated that Cleveland casually lost his keg of whisky and that Clark opportunely found it. Lawyer Scott was famous for substituting such names as Dreadnaught, Seekright, Badtitle, etc., for John Doe and Richard Doe in land suits. Other distinguished members of the Louisville bar were John Todd, jr., Benjamin Sebastian, Gabriel J. Johnston, Walker Daniel, Stephen Ormsby, and John Rice Jones. In these early times, however, lawyers went from one bar to another, and at one time or another most of the learned lawyers of the State practiced in Louisville. The names of Christopher Greenup, George Muter, James Hughes, William McClung, William Murray, Buckner Thruston, Thomas Todd, Ninian Edwards, and others who made fame at other points, all appear upon the list of early lawyers sworn in at the Louisville bar. The first suits were tried in the old fort on the river-bank at the foot of Twelfth Street. In 1783 a court-house was ordered to be built, and in 1784

it was ready for use. It was not much improvement, however, upon the rude rooms used in the fort. It was a one-story log house, twenty feet long by sixteen feet wide, with board roof and puncheon floor. Two ells alike roughly built served for jury-rooms. It stood near where the present court-house stands, and within those rough walls the lawyers pleaded, the ministers preached, and the politicians harangued until 1788, when a new Temple of Justice, forty feet square and two stories high, was built of stone. The first court-house was burnt in 1787, and with it were consumed many of the early records of Louisville and Jefferson County.

First Dry Goods Store.

In 1783 Daniel Broadhead opened the first dry goods store in Louisville. It was called a dry goods store, but it contained every kind of thing that was bought or sold. Most of the goods were carried from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh on pack-horses, and then in flatboats to Louisville. Here the belles soon began to appear in gorgeous calico dresses, with straw bonnets on their heads and cotton handkerchiefs in their hands. It must be said, however, that in this early store were to be found silks, satins, and broadcloths. When St. John de Creve-

couer landed at Louisville, in 1784, he saw a boat at the wharf bearing a party of seventeen persons on a pleasure excursion, and all the gentlemen wore silk stockings, while all the ladies had parasols over their heads. This Broadhead store was a double log cabin, with board roof and puncheon floor, on the north side of Main Street between Fifth and Sixth. Here the women from the surrounding country brought their home-made linen, linsey, jeans, and maple sugar, and the men their tobacco, corn, pork, and peltry, and exchanged them for such store articles as they wanted. Every thing needed by the pioneers could be had at this store — dry goods and groceries, china and glassware, hardware and medicines, pewter ware and wooden ware, liquors and trinkets, implements and furniture being sold over the same board counter. For some time Broadhead had a monopoly of the trade. The only opposition was from John Sanders, who had moored a flatboat on the corner of Third and Main and turned it into a store. Sanders, however, only dealt in peltry, while Broadhead traded in every thing handled by the merchant or produced in the country. His sugar, coffee, tea, etc., were brought from New Orleans, where a trade was kept up with the Spaniards. A flatboat would go down loaded with tobacco, corn, pork, skins, etc., and a keel would come up loaded with

groceries, hardware, and other articles too heavy to be brought from Philadelphia and Baltimore over the mountains.

THE FIRST GUNSMITH.

An all-important industry to a settlement which depended much on hunting for sustenance was that of the gunsmith. Hence in 1782 we find Michael Humble with his gunsmith's shop at the Falls of the Ohio, and a lad named John Stewart bound to him by order of the County Court to learn gunsmithing. Humble's shop was on Twelfth Street, under cover of the guns of the fort, and here in 1782 he made a rifle for Daniel Boone which still exists. It was a flint-lock gun with a hammered barrel almost as long as its owner. It was thought in those early times that the longer the barrel the more accurate the carrying of the bullet. Boone could stand up without bending and blow into the muzzle of his rifle when he wanted to clear it of smoke after firing.

FIRST SOCIAL PARTY.

Life in Louisville among the pioneers, though very different from what we see it now, had its enjoyments as well as we have ours. The first social party of which we have any record, except what was called a house-

warming at the Twelfth Street fort on the 25th of December, 1778, to celebrate the first Christmas, was in honor of the first crop of wheat that was raised at the Falls, in 1783. The wheat when ripe was cut with a reap-hook, threshed with a flail, ground on a hand-mill, and bolted through a gauze handkerchief which Mrs. Martha Donne, wife of Captain John Donne, who gave the party, brought from Pennsylvania. The flour thus made was shortened with raccoon fat and baked upon a skillet, and the *élite* of the town invited to feast upon a flour cake. Of course they had a dance after the feast, and midnight found them cutting pigeon-wings and trotting jigs.

LEGISLATIVE ACTS OBTAINED BY THE TRUSTEES.

While Louisville was under the government of Trustees the legislature was called upon for but few laws to enable them to conduct the affairs of the city. The common law then in force seems to have afforded these early guardians of our municipal rights nearly all the authority they needed. All the laws they asked of the legislature during the forty-eight years they ruled would not cover the space upon the statute book of a few ordinary amendments to a modern charter. And they would

have been fewer still but for the efforts of Colonel John Campbell to get the Legislature of Virginia to pass acts in his own favor. Some of them, however, relate to subjects the benefits of which we yet enjoy, and they may be properly enough referred to here.

ORIGIN OF TOBACCO INSPECTIONS.

As early as the year 1795 an act was passed suppressing the tobacco warehouse owned by Colonel John Campbell,* in Shippingport, and establishing in its place a new one located near the mouth of Beargrass Creek, where inspectors were to be appointed by law and their inspections governed by law. From this time, therefore, we may date that policy which, protected by law and con-

* Colonel John Campbell was an Irishman by birth, but came to America when quite young. He became interested in the town of Louisville as early as the 11th of February, 1774, when he and John Connolly jointly bought the Warrendorff tract of two thousand acres lying at the foot of the Falls. At the same time Campbell secured one half of the Connolly tract of two thousand acres immediately opposite the Falls. A town had been laid off on this Connolly land in 1773 by Captain Thomas Bullitt, and in 1774 Campbell joined Connolly in advertising lots for sale in this town. In 1779 Campbell was taken prisoner, while on his way from Louisville to Pittsburgh, by the Indians who defeated Colonel Rogers at the mouth of the Miami, and was detained in Canada until 1784. On being released he came immediately to Kentucky and made the work of the Trustees to establish Louisville hot and hard by compelling them to pay him the proceeds of the sales of lots, as fast as the lots could be sold, in liquidation of debts he held against Connolly and McKee. He was several times a member of the Virginia Legislature from Kentucky,

ducted on sound business principles, has made Louisville the largest and most important of tobacco markets—a market in which no less than seventy thousand hogsheads of leaf tobacco are now annually sold.

THE BEGINNING OF FIRE COMPANIES.

In 1798 an act was obtained for the establishing of fire companies. Our first settlers had no idea of steam fire-engines, nor even of the old hand engines which immediately preceded them. The first companies used buckets only, and battled with fires as best they could by forming men in rows from the water to the fire and handing full buckets from one to another to pour upon it. Old things have passed away, and we now have ten steam engines, one chemical engine, and two hook-and-

and wielded such an influence in that body as to get all the acts that he wanted passed against Louisville and in his interest. He was a member of the convention which formed the Constitution of 1792, and had the honor of attaching his name to the celebrated Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 as Speaker of the Senate. He died in Fayette County in 1799, and, being unmarried and without children, his large estate went by will to Allen Campbell, his half-brother. Allen Campbell next died, and at his death the property went to his half-brother, Robert Campbell, and his half-sister, Sarah Beard. Next Robert Campbell died, and his part of the estate going to Sarah Beard, she had the whole of it. Fortunatus Cosby in 1806 bought out Mrs. Beard and became the owner of all the estate that was left. He paid for it the sum of $10,000, and it placed him in possession of so many vacant lots that he is said by tradition to have sometimes put them up as stakes in a social game of poker, of which he was very fond.

ladder trucks, which render property comparatively safe from the ravages of fire. Our fire department costs the city about one hundred thousand dollars per year; but it controls fires so that it is seldom that a house is consumed, and still more seldom that the flame passes from one building to another.

Falls Pilots Authorized.

In 1797 the office of Falls pilot was established by law, and the authority given to the County Court to appoint none but competent men to the place. Captain James Patton was the first pilot to hold this office and to officially conduct a boat over the falls. The wisdom of this law was soon shown by the lives and property saved in the dangerous passage of the rapids.

Origin of Our Police.

In 1810 the Trustees awoke to the necessity of appointing policemen for the protection of the lives and property of the citizens, and John Ferguson and Edward Dowler, on a salary of $250 per year, were the first guardians of the city who ever acted in this capacity. From this humble beginning the police force of our city has grown into a chief at a salary of

$1,800, four lieutenants at $840 each, and a force of one hundred and forty-four sergeants and policemen, all costing the city about $100,000 per year, and affording our city protection equal to that of any municipality in the country.

Beginning of Street Paving.

In 1813 an act was passed authorizing the paving of Main Street from Third to Sixth. Previous to this time there was no authority for a paved street in the city. Planks were laid along the sidewalks for footmen, but the streets were then knee deep in mud in winter and dust in summer, and passage through them by man or beast was often attended with great difficulty. We now have about two hundred miles of paved streets, some of which are as well done as any in the country.

Beginning of Charitable Institutions.

In 1817 the legislature incorporated the Louisville Hospital, an institution which reflects much honor upon the charity of Thomas Prather and Cuthbert Bullitt, who donated the land on which it was erected. The many strangers without homes or friends whom it has

rescued from disease, or whose final struggles with death it has mitigated with kind attention, will forever reward the charity which established it.

Canal Around the Falls.

In 1825 the canal around the Falls was authorized by the legislature, and thus a great obstruction to the navigation of the Ohio overcome. It required five years of heavy work and the expenditure of $750,000 to finish it sufficiently for the steamboat Uncas to make the first passage through it, December 21, 1830; but the benefits to commerce justified all the time and money spent. The necessity of such a work was understood by the first settlers of the city, and as early as 1793 a plan of the Falls, with the course of the canal nearly as it now runs, appears upon the map of Captain Imlay, published in London.

First Enlargement of the City.

In 1827 the last act of the legislature affecting our city under the rule of the Trustees was passed. It was an act to add Preston's enlargement to the city. The Preston tract from which this enlargement came was a thousand-acre survey, immediately to the east of the

Connolly forfeiture, which was patented to William Preston, grandfather of our present General William Preston, July 17, 1780. Since that time numerous enlargements have been made to our city, all of which have swelled its area many times beyond what it originally was.

Introduction of Steamboats.

But the one great event which pushed forward the interests of Louisville while governed by Trustees was the application of steam to the propulsion of vessels on water. Previous to this discovery flats, barges, and keel-boats did all the carrying trade of our city, as well as that of others on the Ohio. One ship is recorded to have sailed upon the waters of the Ohio, and to have reached our city from the Monongahela River, where she was built in June, 1800. She went on her way down the Ohio and Mississippi with a cargo of peltry, meat, flour, etc., to the Gulf, and made a number of trips between New Orleans and New York. She was never suited, however, for the trade of the Ohio, and our commerce before steam navigation depended upon the old-fashioned keels, barges, and flats, which so often became the prizes of outlaws who dwelt in bands on the western waters and followed piracy as a profession.

First Steamboats on the Ohio.

In 1811 the first steamboat that ever moved upon the Ohio was the Orleans,* built at Pittsburgh by Fulton and Livingston. In October she arrived at Louisville in the night, and aroused the inhabitants from their slumbers by the loud puffings of her steam. She was wrecked near Baton Rouge in 1814 by a sunken tree. The Comet appeared in 1813, the Vesuvius and the Enterprise in 1814, and the Ætna, Dispatch, and Buffalo in 1815.

Captain Shreve Annuls Fulton's Patent.

In 1816 Captain H. M. Shreve, a citizen of Louisville, brought out the steamboat Washington and placed her in the trade between this city and New Orleans.

* The Orleans appeared at Louisville under the command of Captain Roosevelt, with George Baker as engineer, Andrew Jack as pilot, and six hands to serve as firemen and for all other purposes. She was a side-wheel, single-deck vessel, with a capacity of two hundred tons. She was built in the ship-yard of Fulton and Livingston, at Pittsburgh, and launched on the 15th of October, 1811. She had but one boiler, and that was placed in the hull of the vessel. The paddle-wheels were without boxing, and in their revolutions reminded one somewhat of a windmill. Her smoke-stack rose from the center of the hull, and she had a mast in the front and rear. Her cabin covered about three fourths of the deck, leaving the other portion vacant at the stern. She had a low-pressure engine, made by Watt & Bolton, which

To the resistance which this gentleman made to the monopoly claimed by Fulton to the navigation of our western waters by steamboats we owe the rapid development of steamboat navigation. Captain Shreve launched his vessel in defiance of the patent of Fulton, and when he arrived at New Orleans his boat was seized, as he expected. He replevied his steamer and tested the validity of the patent in the courts. He won the suit, and the patent of Fulton was gone forever. From this time forward navigation by steam was free to all, and steamboats multiplied on the Ohio with wonderful rapidity.

FITCH THE INVENTOR OF STEAMBOATS.

The truth is, Fulton was not the inventor of the steamboat, and had no just right to the patent he claimed. The high honor of successfully applying steam

afforded power enough to drive her from Pittsburgh to Louisville in four days. She was built for the Mississippi between Natchez and New Orleans, but was delayed by low water when she reached the Falls and ran between Louisville and Cincinnati until the water rose high enough for her to pass the rapids, which was not until the middle of December. This delay gave her the opportunity of being in the midst of the greatest natural convulsion that has occurred in the Mississippi Valley during the historic period. She rode through the raging waters of the earthquake of December, 1811, which changed the face of the country in southwestern Kentucky and in parts of Tennessee and Missouri. A lake fifty miles in length and twenty in breadth was formed, and the banks of the Mississippi so changed by submerged portions that pilots had to learn anew their landmarks.

to the propulsion of vessels upon water belongs to John Fitch, one of the Kentucky pioneers. He came here as a surveyor of lands in 1778, and during that year secured one thousand acres for himself. As early as 1785 he showed models of his boat to different States, and asked exclusive privileges for his invention. In 1787, 1788, and 1789 he so far perfected his boat as to make passages between Philadelphia and Burlington. There were difficulties, however, which he had not overcome, and he had not the means to remove them. He became despondent, took to drinking, and left others to make fame and fortune out of a discovery which had only brought him poverty and disappointment. Having gone through with all of his property except his land, he bargained with his tavern-keeper to give him one half of it if he would board him the balance of his life and allow him a pint of whisky per day. The pint per day failing to quench his thirst, he bargained for more and increased the quantity of land to pay for it. He died in 1798, and was buried at Bardstown, Ky., where "unhonored and unsung" repose the remains of him whose genius did away with the old craft that crept lazily along the current of our rivers, and gave us in their stead those leviathans of the waves which rush along with unfelt burdens against wind and tide and current.

We claim, therefore, among those whose memory we would honor on this occasion, the pioneer, John Fitch, and the native-born citizen, H. M. Shreve — the first the inventor of the steamboat, and the second the destroyer of the monopoly which burdened its beginning with unjust imposts. Nor should we omit the name of James Rumsey, another of our inventive citizens, who as early as 1784 exhibited to General Washington the model of a steamboat for stemming the current of our rivers, nor Edward West, who in 1794 made a small steamboat which moved successfully upon the waters of the Elkhorn at Lexington, Kentucky. Wherever the armaments of war and the fleets of commerce move by steam upon the waters of the world, these distinguished names should not be forgotten. No discovery in modern or ancient times has made a mightier revolution in the carrying trade of the world and in the mode of travel. It has shortened the distance between continents and contracted the length of rivers. It has overcome the winds and the waves of the seas, and brought back the scattered nations of the earth into one family.

How Our Ancestors Lived and Dressed.

The first inhabitants of Louisville dwelt in cabins built of logs laid one above the other, with a space

between filled with clay, and the roof of boards held in place by poles across them. The light entered by a hole from which a section of one of the logs had been cut on the side opposite to another hole cut for a door, which was a larger opening sawed through several of the logs and closed by puncheons on wooden hinges. Occasionally four posts were planted in the ground, and the sides boarded up with planks cut by hand with the whipsaw or obtained from flatboats that had come down the river. But such houses were a luxurious scarcity. The furniture consisted of wooden spoons and forks and noggins and pails and plates and dishes made in the country, and ovens and case-knives of iron brought at great labor and expense from the old country. The dining-table was a slab set on four sticks, and the bed either a buffalo robe laid on the floor or on two poles with one end in a crack between two logs and the other in the prong of a wooden fork fastened in the floor, upon which boards were laid to receive the bedding. The rifle, the powder-horn, the bullet-bag, the tomahawk, and the hunting-knife were parts of the furniture of every house, and usually occupied the most conspicuous place on a rack made of the horns of the deer. Generally the floor of a house was the native soil leveled and well packed; and if there was a wooden floor, it was of logs split in half

and the flat sides hewed smooth with an adze or a broad-axe. The men hunted the game, cleared the land, raised the crop, pounded the grain in the mortar or ground it on the hand-mill, fought the Indians, and did the out-door work in general. The women milked the cows, spun the yarn, wove the cloth, knit the socks, made the garments, cooked the meals, and attended to all house-hold work. If a new house was to be raised in the neighborhood, all the men joined to help, and if a new quilt was to be made, all the women assisted in the stitching. The hunting-shirt, a kind of blouse reaching from the neck to the knees, with large sleeves, hanging cape, and a belt to fasten it around the waist, was worn by all the men. Breeches made of buckskin or linsey, a cap of raccoon skin, leggins and moccasins made of deer skin, and a shirt of such cotton or linen as could be gotten, completed the dress of the men. The women wore linen sunbonnets, linsey dresses, woolen stockings, cotton handkerchiefs, and home-made shoes; and if now and then a ruffle or a buckle appeared, it was a relic of olden times brought from the mother country. Wool hats were a rarity to the men, and straw bonnets only worn by ladies who could afford something better than the home-made hood. The food of all were the game of the forest, milk, butter, cheese, cornbread, hominy, mush, the wild nuts and the wild fruits of the country.

First Brick House.

In 1789 the pioneers began to live better, and Frederick Augustus Kaye, weary of logs and boards, erected the first brick house in Louisville. It stood on the south side of Market between Fifth and Sixth streets, and the bricks of which it was constructed came from Pittsburgh. It was a two-story parallelogram, with two rooms above and two below on the side of a hall. It was pulled down in 1835, and some of the bricks are now in the pavement around the house of B. F. Rudy, on First Street.

First Newspapers.

During the reign of the Trustees a number of newspapers were established in Louisville, but none of them now exists. In the year 1801 the Farmers' Library, the first newspaper in our city, was issued by Samuel Vail,* and continued until 1808, when it was succeeded by the Louisville Gazette. In 1806 the Western American, the second newspaper in our city, was begun by F. Peniston. It was of short duration, and its editor went to St. Louis the same year. In 1810 the Western Courier was established by Nicholas

*See Appendix K.

Clark. About the same time the Louisville Correspondent was started by Colonel E. C. Barry. On the first of July, 1818, the Public Advertiser was first issued by Shadrack Penn. In 1826 Doctor Buchanan and W. W. Worseley began the publication of the Focus, which was afterwards merged in the Louisville Journal. Not long after this started the first of the three great daily papers, which, on the 8th of November, 1868, were consolidated into the present Courier-Journal. These were the Journal, first issued November 24, 1830, the Courier, June 3, 1844, and the Democrat, July 17, 1844.* When George D. Prentice began the Journal, Shadrack Penn was at the head of the Advertiser, which he had established twelve years before. The war which was so fiercely waged between these two great editors began soon and lasted long. Prentice led the Whig party and Penn the Democratic, and no two editors in this country ever conducted their papers with more ability. They sparkled with wit, burned with satire, glowed with eloquence, and gave forth able specimens of as good English as had ever appeared in a daily paper.

* The newspaper men who conceived and accomplished this great combination were Walter N. Haldeman and Henry Watterson. Mr. Haldeman had then been in the newspaper business ever since 1843, when he bought the Daily Dime to secure a debt due to him, and had had the experience which a quarter of a century at the head of the old Louisville Daily Courier had given

Each party, the Whig for Prentice and the Democratic for Penn, claimed the victory for its favorite; but it may be doubted if Penn or any other writer for a daily political paper in this or any other country ever surpassed George D. Prentice. His wit, his drollery, his humor, his satire, his logic, his eloquence, and his learning were equal to all occasions, and he wrote the English language with such purity, such precision and force as to express every thought with the best effect. Numerous other publications, daily, weekly, monthly, and quarterly, some political, some literary, some religious, and some scientific, have since been started in our city, but the only dailies now issued are the Courier-Journal, the Commercial, and the Post, in English, and the Anzeiger and Volksblatt, in German. Of those now being issued bi-weekly, weekly, and monthly there are over forty, whose aggregate circulation is very great—a single one of them, the "Home and Farm," claiming a circulation of seventy thousand.

him. He was a veteran newspaper man and had the foresight to know that a combination of the Journal, the Courier, and the Democrat would prove successful. Mr. Watterson, not so old in years, had had sufficient experience as a journalist to feel and know that his brilliant pen would do its full share towards the success of the great combination. The twelve years which have passed since the Courier-Journal began from this combination are proof sufficient that Haldeman and Watterson did not miscalculate when these three daily papers were consolidated into one. The Courier-Journal now ranks great among the great newspapers of the world.

FIRST CHURCHES.

In 1811 the first Catholic Church was built in Louisville, at the northwest corner of Tenth and Main streets.* The lot on which it stood was used as a burying-ground, and years afterwards, in excavations for buildings on the adjacent streets, human skeletons were found in unknown graves. In 1812 the first Methodist Church was erected on the north side of Market between Seventh and Eighth streets. In 1816 the first Presbyterian Church was erected on the west side of Fourth Street between Market and Jefferson. In 1825 Christ Church, the first Episcopal edifice in the city, except a small house in which Williams Kavanaugh preached in 1803,† was erected where it now stands on Second Street between Green and Walnut. All of its predecessors have passed away, and it stands to-day, though changed by modern art, as the oldest church in

* This first Catholic Church in Louisville was built on a lot which belonged to a Frenchman named Antoine Ganier, who lost his life in the expedition of Colonel Bowman against the Ohio Indians in 1779. At Ganier's death it descended to his only child, a daughter named Elinor, who knew nothing of it and never claimed it. Michael Troutman got what he thought was a good title to it from a man named Wiest, and then sold it to Father Badin for the Catholic Church. Father Badin afterwards learned that his title was bad, and

† See Appendix L.

our city, with its venerable rector, the Rev. James Craik, full of pious years and Christian honors, a pioneer herald of the Cross. More recently noble church edifices have risen in different parts of the city, among which the Cathedral, the Synagogue, the Tabernacle, St. Paul's, the Baptist, on the corner of Walnut and Fourth, and the Christian opposite, the Second Presbyterian, and the Broadway Baptist may be named as fine specimens of ecclesiastical architecture. Louisville may not be entitled to the name of the City of Churches, but she has more than an hundred of these edifices within her limits, some of which have large congregations, presided over by the most gifted ministers of the age.

ISSUE OF SHINPLASTERS.

In 1822 the Trustees resolved to issue town notes in denominations from six and one fourth cents to one dollar. This was the age of shinplasters, and the Trus-

fortified it as well as he could through the Chancery Court. A brick chapel in the Gothic style was built on the lot in 1811, and completed far enough for the church to be opened for worship on Christmas day of that year. It was not finished, however, for some time afterwards. The money to build it came principally from the French Colony at the Falls, consisting of John A. and Louis Tarascon, James and Nicholas Berthoud, James and Morius Offand, Daniel and Samuel Raymond, John and Fortunatus Gilly, John A. Honore, M. DeGallon, M. Cirode, M. Dupont, Eugene Perot, John J. Audubon, and John D. Colmesnil.

tees seem not to have been able to resist the temptation to do as others were doing. The country was full of worthless fractional currency, and specie was unknown. Merchants, to attract customers, sometimes advertised that they would exhibit a Spanish dollar free of charge; and when the show was made it was usually upon a pile of fractional currency, to indicate how many bad dollars one good dollar would weigh down.*

PORTER THE GIANT.

Louisville, among other great things, has produced one giant. James D. Porter, though born in Ohio, was brought to Louisville in 1811, when only one year old, with his parents, who settled at Shippingport. Until he was seventeen years of age he was small and delicate, and for his diminutive stature he was employed to ride races at the old Elmtree Garden. His growth began

*On the 8th of March, 1822, the Trustees passed a resolution to issue $4,000 in fractional currency, ranging from six and one fourth cents to one dollar. They were to be received for taxes and town dues, and the property and credit of the town were pledged for their redemption. The paper of the Commonwealth's Bank was bought to print them on, and Shadrack Penn employed to do his best job of printing. The number of tickets printed was 14,360, and the cost of the paper, printing, signing, etc., $149.75. Other issues were afterwards made, but the Trustees soon found them a losing business. The paper issues were paid out at par for work and material, and it soon appeared that two prices were paid for each item. Then the

about the age of seventeen, and was so rapid that it could almost be seen. He was a cooper by trade, but soon grew too tall for making barrels and was put to work upon hogsheads. He finally reached the extraordinary height of seven feet nine inches, and weighed three hundred pounds. He had a sword and cane and gun proportioned to his size, the sword being five feet long, the cane four and a half, and the gun eight. He died April 24, 1859, after having followed the trade of race-rider, cooper, showman, hack-driver, and barkeeper.

HISTORIANS OF LOUISVILLE.

In 1819 Dr. H. McMurtrie* published his Sketches of Louisville, which was the first history of the city. Much of the book was devoted to other parts of Kentucky, and even to other States, and not a little to the geology, mineralogy, zoölogy, ichthyology, conchology, fossils, and

property owners bought up the issues at half price and paid their taxes with them at par; so that the city lost heavily both in putting out its shinplasters and in taking them in. On the 16th of January, 1824, the Trustees borrowed of the Commonwealth's Bank $2,000 with which to begin taking up these shinplasters, and by the 26th of November, 1826, all of them were redeemed and burnt.

* Dr. H. McMurtrie was born in Philadelphia in 1793. He was educated at William and Mary College in Virginia. After leaving college he graduated in the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania. During the war of 1812, while acting as Surgeon and Supercargo on the ship Penrose, he was captured with his vessel by the British and taken to the Isle of

flowers of the region, but it nevertheless contains the history of Louisville up to the time of its publication, and must always be a pleasing source from which the early history of our city is drawn. In 1832 the second history of our city was written by Mann Butler, in a scholarly and fascinating style, and published in the directory of that year gotten up by Richard W. Otis. In 1847 Lewis Collins, of Maysville, published a history of Kentucky, the plan of which required a separate history of each county in the State. Under the head of Jefferson County appeared a sketch of Louisville, and in 1874 his son, Richard H. Collins, published a new edition of his father's work, in which the sketch of Louisville was more fully drawn out. Indeed, this last work of Mr. Collins' is a rich store-house of historic facts, and but little is wanted outside of its pages for future writers to make up a history not only of Louisville but of almost any city or town in the State.

France, where he remained a prisoner for two years. After his release from prison he returned to Philadelphia, and in his twenty-second year married Miss Newnham. He then set out with his young wife for the Falls of the Ohio to make his fortune in the growing West. His scholarly accomplishments and scientific attainments soon brought him into notice, and he promptly took a high stand both socially and professionally. The climate did not agree with him, however, and he soon made up his mind that he would have to return to Philadelphia. While here he wrote his History of Louisville, which was printed by Shadrack Penn at the office of the Public Advertiser. It was the first book of any importance published in Louisville.

In 1852 Benjamin Casseday published his history of Louisville, which brought the story down to that date in a well-arranged plan and pleasing style. In 1875 M. Joblin, in a publication of the lives of the citizens of Louisville, living and dead, prefaced the work with a sketch of the city, and in several of the directories published before and since that time have appeared sketches of the city gotten up with more or less merit. And yet, among all these histories, it can not be said that there is one as elaborate as the subject would justify, or which traces the rise and progress of our city from its infancy onward with the elaboration and detail which the most important city in the Commonwealth demands.

EARLIEST NOTICES OF LOUISVILLE.

Other writers, earlier than any of our historians, have given accounts of Louisville which we find in none of their histories. St. John de Crevecoeur, a

While here, and confined to his house by malarial fever, he also translated Baron Cuvier's "Regne Animale." He was also the author of the "Lexicon Scientiarum," published at Philadelphia in 1847. When he returned to Philadelphia he became Professor of Anatomy, Physiology, and Natural History in the Central High School of that city. In this position he rose to prominence as an educator and made a lasting reputation for scientific learning. He died in 1865, much regretted by a community in which he was esteemed both for his moral and scientific worth.

in his journal of a dancing-school taught by a Mr. Nickle, and a barbecue on Corn Island, and the hospitable treatment he received from General Clark and others; but he also noted what he saw of the horrid practice of biting off ears and noses and gouging out eyes in a fight between two bullies.

THE PARK WE OUGHT TO HAVE HAD.

The original plan of Louisville, as well as the act establishing the town, provided for public lots, and but for a great neglect of the Trustees we should now have parks in which the noble trees of the original forest would be preserved, and in which the pure air of heaven could be breathed by our citizens. As the city after its incorporation in 1780 was laid out, a strip of land between Green and Walnut streets one hundred and eighty feet wide, and extending from Floyd Street on the east to Twelfth Street on the west, where it connected with another large body of land of a triangular shape bounded on the north by Grayson, on the east by the Twelfth Street lots, and on the west by the old town line, were to have been public property. While the Trustees had not adopted General Clark's suggestion to hold the lands north of Main Street for public property, they had not

sold these lots as they had others, and this fine river front yet belonged to the city. What a noble system of intramural parks these lands would have made with the original forest trees upon them! Early in May, 1786, however, the Trustees passed a resolution for the sale of these public lands. This may not have been their own free choice, for Colonel John Campbell was pressing them without mercy for the sale of lots to pay his mortgage against the Connolly land. After getting about four hundred and fifty pounds for this mortgage, he brought in another debt of about six hundred pounds which he claimed the renegade McKee owed him, and the Legislature of Virginia allowed him to collect it from the sale of Louisville lots. There seemed to be nothing for the Trustees to do, therefore, but to sell lots and to pay Campbell with what they brought. The whole Connolly tract of one thousand acres had been laid off into three hundred half-acre lots and twenty five-acre lots and seventeen ten-acre lots and twelve twenty-acre lots, and a dozen or more fractional lots. All were sold before the close of the year 1786 at public auction, except the graveyard on Jefferson between Eleventh and Twelfth and the court-house square on Jefferson between Fifth and Sixth. It all brought about one thousand pounds, which would equal about thirty-three hundred and thirty-three dol-

lars.* And thus vanished all hopes of a park out of the original domain of Louisville. We have no park now except the House of Refuge grounds, used for other purposes, and are not likely to have one until wiser and better men get control of our city affairs.†

LOUISVILLE IN 1828.

At the close of the second period into which we have divided the time to be gone over, Louisville had added to her original territory the Preston enlargement, which consisted of a triangle bounded on the north by Washington Street, on the east by Preston Street, and on the south and west by the dividing line between the Connolly and Preston survey. The population, increased from about one hundred to ten thousand, still preserved the old-fashioned, go-easy characteristics which they had brought from Virginia and other Colonies. They had not entirely recovered from the terrible effects of the malarial fever of 1822, but were earnestly engaged in the

*See Appendix M and Appendix N.

†In 1851, while Thomas Crawford was mayor, the city of Louisville bought of Thomas Brown eighty-two and one half acres of ground lying from D to K streets, north and south, and from Third to Brook, east and west, for $10,000. It was bought for the purpose of a public park, but in 1860, when a place was wanted for the House of Refuge, the city conveyed this eighty-two and one half acres to that institution, reserving only the right of having forty acres of it turned into a park. If this eighty-two and

Corinthian columns, and in one of its upper rooms was the library of the "Louisville Library Company," consisting of about five hundred volumes. The other public buildings—the Marine Hospital, the Jefferson Seminary, the Post-office, the County Jail, and the Poor-house—were structures severely plain in their architecture, but answered the purposes for which they were intended. Such *quasi* public buildings as the Catholic, the Episcopal, the Presbyterian, the Methodist, and the Baptist churches, the Washington Hall, the Columbian Inn, and the Union Hall, the United States Bank, and the Bank of the Commonwealth, the market-house, and the theater, were unpretending in their architecture, but were substantial and well up to the fashion of their times. The entire taxable property within the city limits was assessed at about two million five hundred thousand dollars, and there was a total revenue therefrom of about thirty-five thousand dollars. There were sixty-five stores licensed as such, and as many small establishments, such as tin-shops, furniture factories, and hat stores, where the manufacturers sold what they made. Of manufactories upon a larger scale there were one woolen factory, one cotton factory, two potteries, one steam grist-mill, two foundries, one planing-mill, three breweries, two lead factories, four rope-walks, and fifteen brick-yards. There was a branch

STAMFORD LIBRARY

THIRD PERIOD.

From 1828 to 1880.

THE FIRST MAYOR AND COUNCIL.

THE third period, embracing the last fifty-two years during which Louisville has been governed by mayors and councils under three different charters—the first adopted in 1828, the second in 1851, and the third in 1870—is the time in which have been inaugurated and developed the leading characteristics of our city. It would not be practicable in going over this period to enter as much into detail as has been done in the other two periods. Should such an attempt be made, the length of this paper would far transcend the limits prescribed. We can only deal with generalities, and even these must be of the leading kind.

Our first Mayor was John C. Bucklin, and our first Council consisted of George W. Merriwether, B. G. Weir, James Guthrie, James Rudd, J. P. McClary, Jacob Miller, Robert Buckner, F. A. Kaye, J. M. Talbott, and W. Alsop, all elected on the first Monday in March, 1828. There was no Board of Aldermen until 1851. Under these and

Seminary of that day has expanded into a male high school, a female high school, and twenty-nine ward schools, in which twenty thousand of our sons and daughters are now being annually educated and fitted for the important duties of life.* Our University, with its famous schools of law and medicine; our three medical colleges, our Theological Seminary, and our numerous private schools and academies all had their origin within this period; and the young of the age, whom they are yearly fitting for professions and sending out into the world, whose future they are to help to shape, sufficiently attest the enviable reputation they enjoy at home

each ward of the city, and may receive donations of real and personal estate to erect the necessary buildings and to provide the necessary revenue for their maintenance, and may supply the funds from time to time by a tax on the ward where such school or schools shall be established." The next year, 1829, the first mayor, John C. Bucklin, an excellent citizen and a lover of education, in a special message called the attention of the Council to this provision of the charter, and recommended the adoption of some specific plan for the opening of free schools. The first fruit of this charter provision was a free school on the monitorial plan in 1829. It was opened in the upper story of the old Baptist Church, on the southwest corner of Fifth and Green streets, with Mann Butler, the historian, as principal, and Edward Baker assistant. The school began with two hundred and fifty pupils, and the following year was moved to a house erected for it on the southwest corner of Fifth and Walnut. Such was the humble and imperfect beginning of the free school system, now the pride of our city.

*In 1798 the Legislature of Kentucky gave to the county of Jefferson six thousand acres of land to establish a seminary. Nothing of any consequence was done until 1813, when the Trustees purchased of Richard C. Anderson two and one half acres on the west side of Eighth between Green and Walnut

according to a theory and practice essentially different from the banks previous to 1828. In times of prosperity and in times of depression they have wielded a mighty influence upon the condition of our city. From the time they began they have continually increased in number and power. There are now as many as twenty-two * of them, holding in their vaults a capital of nine millions, with which the great commercial and manufacturing business of the city is principally done. In the times of our forefathers banks as we now have them were unknown, and so was credit. Every man generally paid as he went for what he bought, either in tobacco or some other commodity. The pioneer age was one of barter, and tobacco and beaver skins were a legal tender for almost every thing that changed hands.† The Bank of Louisville, chartered in 1833, is the oldest bank in our city, but the Bank of Kentucky and the Northern Bank

* See Appendix P.

† A crude kind of banking was conducted in Louisville in early times by a man named John Sanders. In the spring flood of 1780 a large flatboat was floated to the lot on the northeast corner of Main and Third streets. Sanders made the boat fast to a tree, and when the water subsided it rested on dry land. Sanders then put a roof on the boat, and prepared it with doors and windows for a kind of warehouse, which he called his keep. Here he would receive the skins of fur-bearing animals from the pioneers, and issue receipts for them, which we would call certificates of deposit. These certificates circulated as a kind of currency, and really did the work of modern bank-notes. As the skins would accumulate the stock was depleted by traders, who readily

leather only a few others on the globe equal us. But besides these mammoth establishments we have millions of capital employed in the making of the various useful and ornamental things of life. There are no less than twelve hundred manufacturing establishments of various kinds now in our city, in which a capital of $21,000,000 is invested. They employ twenty-two thousand hands, and use raw material to the value of $22,000,000, and turn out manufactured articles to the value of $50,000,000 per year. Our ancestors had sometimes to take the skin of the animal with the wool on it to make a single garment. We now pass the fleece through one of our woolen mills and it comes out cloth enough to clothe a family. The tree from which Joseph Cyrus could only get puncheons enough for the floor of a cabin, we now pass through one of our saw-mills and it comes out boards enough to make a house. In most of our factories machinery is doing the labor of man. The steam engines at work in them are doing the labor which it would require more than our entire population to do without them. Nor do these engines weary of their toil; they work on by day and by night, in sunshine and in storm, through heat and cold, and know not weariness. When they have toiled through the long day and night they are as fresh the next

Lexington to Frankfort at the other end, but the gap between was not closed and the locomotive driven over the whole line until 1851. The Portland end of this road, however, was but short lived. Our citizens showed such hostility to the passage of the locomotive through the lower part of the city that in a few years that portion of the road was abandoned and the depot established on Jefferson Street above Brook. Louisville has been liberal in her contribution to the railroads which she thought would be of benefit to her citizens. She has furnished $800,000 to the Louisville & Frankfort, $200,000 to the Jeffersonville, $2,000,000 to the Louisville & Nashville, $1,825,000 to the Lebanon Branch, $300,000 to the Memphis Branch, $190,000 to the Shelbyville Branch, $100,000 to the Richmond Branch, $2,000,000 to the Paducah road, $500,000 to the St. Louis Air Line, and $275,000 to the Louisville, Cincinnati & Lexington—in all $8,190,000. Without the liberal aid thus given by our city some of these roads could not have been completed—and, indeed, all are not yet finished. While these and other roads of the State go rushing over the country, traversing great agricultural districts and penetrating rich mineral regions, stretching through forests of valuable timber and leaping over hills of inexhaustible coal and iron, they are

and shrubbery and flowers. So much was he enamored of his ample lot and green grass and blooming trees and fragrant flowers that he bequeathed the property to his friend, Robert K. Moore, on condition that he was not to sell it until the year 1860, and in the mean time his trees, etc., were to be cared for with the same kind attention that he had bestowed upon them. This love of a home surrounded by airy grounds and beautified with green grass and trees and shrubbery and flowers found not a lodgment in the heart of the Frenchman alone. Indeed, this love of an attractive home was learned by this Frenchman from our people, and has constantly manifested itself in Louisville from that day to this. There is no city in our country that can present such a number of private residences with vacant grounds around them, rendered lovely by shade trees and shrubbery and flowers and bluegrass. In other cities the houses cover all the ground of the owners, and there is scarcely room to breathe between them, much less to look upon turf and foliage and flowers. But

one piece he owned, however, which did not pass from him, and that was Corn Island in the Ohio opposite to Louisville. This island descended to his heirs, and they could have recovered it at any time before the lapse of years made good the adverse possessor's title. He provided in his will that his body was to be carried to Richmond, Virginia, for burial; but I have never been able to learn what became of it after its interment at Vincennes, Indiana, where he died.

had shifted from the south as its eroding waters cut their way to the north in the progress of countless ages. At this point an uplift in the strata in the far distant past presented a barrier to its further progress to the north, but in vain. Its waters cut through the rocky wall, and in rapids yet roll down the western slope of its anticlinal to the level below. To the north the Silver Creek hills alternate their misty peaks in a westerly trend until, severed by the Ohio, they leap to the Bullitt County knobs and become lost in the Muldraugh range. Forbidden progress to the north by the Ohio, a vast plain expands to the east, to the south, and to the west, in which the great city of London might be laid down and yet leave room for indefinite extension in these directions. Its one hundred and twenty-five thousand inhabitants occupy twenty-five thousand houses, spread over thirteen square miles of territory, bisected at right angles by four hundred paved streets two hundred miles in length, along which shade trees from our native forests, robed in their emerald garb on this glorious May day, remind us of a gleam of Valombrosa. It stands in the midst of a vast domain of rich agricultural lands and inexhaustible forests of timber and mines of coal and iron, the natural center of the river system of the Mississippi Valley, with thirty-five hundred miles of

Henning, T. M. Irwin, W. F. Bullock, Thomas Jefferson, James A. Barnett, G. P. B. Johnson, George H. Cary, Richard Lightburn, James L. Campbell, John P. Morton, Jesse Christer, Hamilton Pope, Joseph Danforth, Samuel K. Richardson, George Davis, Edward Stokes, John M. Delph, W. P. Thomasson, Henry Dennis, George L. Douglas, Richard Ferguson, George Fetter, Aaron Fountain, James Harrison, William Talbott, Henry Woolford, Charles Woolford, G. A. Zeumna, and Talbot Vernon.

THE OLDEST BORN AMONG US.

Among these the name of James Harrison stands as the representative of the first born citizen of Louisville known to be now living. Mr. Harrison was born in 1799, in the third brick house erected in Louisville, which stood on the southwest corner of Main and Sixth streets. He has filled many places of honor and trust without a stain upon his bright escutcheon. He was for eighteen years a magistrate, for ten years a member of the City Council, once in the State legislature, once sheriff of the county, and once judge of the City Court. In 1839 he published the first digest of the city laws that were ever collected, and he is now practicing his profession of law in the different courts of our city. In the long

$55,000. On the 6th of June, 1853, Jacob Beckwith conveyed it to William B. Reynolds for $65,000. At the death of William B. Reynolds it descended to his son, J. W. Hunt Reynolds, to whom J. W. New and others, on the 23d of April, 1874, conveyed the interest which they had acquired while it was in the Harrison family, and which they had not conveyed before, for $5,000. On the 24th of April, 1879, J. W. Hunt Reynolds conveyed it to H. Victor Newcomb for $58,000. The lot is now owned by Mr. Newcomb, and has a front of sixty-three feet on Main Street by a depth of one hundred and forty feet on Sixth Street, covered by three handsome brick stores five stories in height.

Our Oldest Citizen.

We have among us some older citizens than James Harrison, but none of them has been so long in Louisville. They have gathered here from different parts of the State and from other States, in youth and in manhood, while the whole life of Mr. Harrison extends in an unbroken chain its full length of eighty-one years in our city. We have venerable citizens dear to this occasion whose names are not in the directory of 1832. Among them may be named B. F. Avery, Dr. T. S. Bell,

Noble Butler, Rev. James Craik, David Frantz, James C. Ford, William Hurst, Samuel Hillman, A. G. Hodges, John Knox, Monroe Lampton, Thomas H. Martin, J. B. McIlvain, J. S. Lithgow, R. A. Robinson, B. F. Rudy, James Trabue, B. H. Thurman, and J. B. Wilder. Our citizen oldest in years is Dr. C. C. Graham, whose remarkable life dates back to the 10th of October, 1784, when he was born in Worthington's Station, near Danville. Four years more will make him a centenarian, and yet he moves along the streets every day with the elastic step of manhood's prime, and the eagle eye, which made him in youth the finest rifle-shot in the world, is shorn but little of its unerring sight. He was a practicing physician three quarters of a century ago, and is the author of several learned books of a professional and philosophical character. His health is yet good, his faculties well preserved, and he seems to-day more like a man of sixty-nine than ninety-six.*

May the kindly stars preside over the last years of these old citizens. They are the golden links in the chain that binds us to the hallowed past. With their

*The age of Dr. Graham has led to some dispute of late years. When the Doctor was no older than other people he cared but little for his age, and allowed himself to have been born in 1787. As years gathered upon him, however, and his birthday became a matter of curiosity to others as well as interest to himself, he made a search into the family records and found that

eyes we see the primeval forest, and with their ears hear the dying echo of the Indian's war-whoop. It will not be long before none of them is left to tell us how our city rose from a few log cabins to its present twenty-five thousand houses. Death has of late been busy among the little band, and soon all will be gone from among us forever. They have fought the good fight, they have finished their course, and the time of their departure is at hand. May their last days be peaceful, and when they are gathered to their fathers may the good lives they have lived and the good deeds they have done ever grow green in our memories.

he had been born in Worthington's Station, near Danville, Kentucky, on the 10th of October, 1784. This made him three years older than he had been considering himself, especially while a widower, and the dates were corrected accordingly. If he lives four years more he will be a centenarian, and there is every reason for believing that he will not only live these four years but that he will add others to the burden which weighs other old men down, but which seems to be of no concern to him in his vigorous health.

APPENDICES.

tion of the expedition was in this way, it is possible that Jones' colony of Welsh Indians were found upon this river, corresponding to the Pamlico and Tar rivers of modern geography. Especially is this supposition reasonable when he mentions Cape Atros, which might easily be a Welsh or Indian pronunciation of Cape Hatteras, off Pamlico Sound. This locating of the Welsh Indians on the Upper Missouri by Griffith and on Pamlico River by Jones made the distance between them very great; but there was more than an hundred years between the two adventurers, and the roving Indians might have gone over much ground in that period. It is hard, however, from the similarity of the accounts, to avoid the suspicion that Griffith may have in some way become acquainted with the story of Jones, which got into print twenty-four years before Griffith dates his expedition. Both of the adventurers, according to their own accounts, would have been scalped except for their opportunely speaking the Welsh language, which the Indians understood. These Welsh Indians are reported by John Filson, the first historian of Kentucky, to have come from their distant Missouri homes to Kaskaskia, in Illinois, as late as 1779, and there to have conversed with Welsh soldiers in the company of Captain Chaplain. It is a pity that a story so full of romance should have been deprived of so much of its possibility by the expedition of Lewis and Clark up the Missouri River to its source in 1804. These explorers found no white Indians in that region who spoke the Welsh language.

In 1819, May 15th, there was published in the Louisville Public Advertiser an account of an interview with a Welsh Indian

second: The late William McIntosh, who first settled near this, and had been for fifty or sixty years prior to his death, in 1831 or 1832, a western Indian trader, was in Fort Kaskaskia prior to its being taken by General George Rogers Clark in 1778, and heard, as he informed me himself, a Welshman and an Indian from far up the Missouri speaking and conversing in the Welsh language. It was stated by Gilbert Imlay, in his History of the West, that it was Captain Abraham Chaplin, of Union County, Kentucky, that heard this conversation in Welsh. Doctor Campbell visited Chaplin, and found it was not him; afterwards the fact was stated by McIntosh, from whom I obtained other facts as to western matters. Some hunter, many years ago, informed me of a tombstone being found in the southern part of Indiana, with initials of a name and 1186 engraved on it. The Mohawk Indians had a tradition among them respecting the Welsh, and of their having been cut off by the Indians at the Falls of the Ohio. The late Colonel Joseph Hamilton Daviess, who had for many years sought for information on this subject, mentions the fact of the Welshmen's bones being found buried on Corn Island; so that Southey, the king's laureat, had some foundation for his Welsh poem.

LETTER OF RICHARD BUTLER.

CHILLICOTHE, June 10, 1773.

GENTLEMEN: I have been present as a witness and interpreter between Captain Bullitt and the Shawanoes and a part of the Delawares. I believe (and not without some surprise that I acquaint you) that his progress in treating with these people has exceeded the expectation of most people, as they claim an absolute right to all that country that you are about to settle. That it does not lie in the power of those who sold it to give this land, and as I am a well-wisher to your undertaking, I can do no less in justice to Captain Bullitt than to acquaint you that it is in my opinion that it lies in your power to fulfill every engagement he has made in your behalf, by endeavoring to make good order amongst you and a friendly countenance to your present neighbors, the Shawanoes. I do assure you it lies in your power to have good neighbors or bad, as they are a people very capable of discerning between good treatment and ill. They expect you will be friendly with them and endeavor to restrain the hunters from destroying the game, and that the young men who are inclined to hunt will be regulated by the law of the colony in the case. And as I dare say it is not to hunt the land but to cultivate it that you are about to settle it, it will be an easy matter to restrain those that would hunt and cause your infant settlement to be disturbed. Although I am at present a stranger to you all, I beg leave to subscribe myself your well-wisher and humble servant,

RICHARD BUTLER.

To the gentlemen settlers below the mouth of Sciota.

CAPTAIN BULLITT'S SPEECH TO THE CHIEFS OF THE SHAWANOE NATION, MADE IN THE COUNCIL HOUSE IN CHILLICOTHE, JUNE 9, 1773.

BROTHERS: I am sent with my people to settle the country on the Ohio River, as low as the Falls, the King has bought of the Northern and Southern Indians, and I am desired to acquaint you

King and Governor to deprive us of the hunting of the country as usual, but that your directions are to take proper care that we are not disturbed in our hunting for what we stand in need of to buy our clothing, all of which is very agreeable to your young brothers. Your young men we desire will be strong in the discharge of your directions toward us, as we are determined to be strong in advising our young men to be friendly, kind, and peaceable to you. This spring we saw some wrong by our young men in disturbing your people by taking their horses, but we have advised them to the contrary and have cleaned their hearts of bad intentions, and expect it will be hearkened to by them, as they are pleased with what has been said.

tract or parcel of land, containing two thousand acres, lying and being in the County of Fincastle, on the south side of the Ohio River, opposite to the falls thereof, and bounded as follows, to wit: Beginning at a hoop-ash and buckeye, the lower corner of Major Edward Ward's land, on the bank of the same river, thirty-five poles above the mouth of Beargrass Creek; thence down the said river south eighty-three degrees west thirty-five poles; thence north eighty-seven degrees west one hundred and twenty poles; thence north fifty degrees west one hundred and ten poles; thence north one hundred poles; thence north thirty-three degrees west two hundred and twelve poles; thence north twenty-two degrees west eighty poles; thence north thirty-five, west thirty-one poles; thence north sixty-three, west thirty-two poles; thence north seventy-five degrees west twenty-five poles; thence south fifty-six degrees west one hundred and one poles; thence south eighty degrees west one hundred and seventeen poles to a beech and buckeye and black oak, the upper corner of Charles de Wahrmsdorff's land; and thence by his line south ten, east six hundred and ninety-three poles to a black oak, sugar-tree, and buckeye, the south corner of said land; thence by the lines of Laughlin McClain, Thomas Douglass, and Charles de Wahrmsdorff, south eighty-eight degrees east seven hundred and sixty-nine poles to a black oak and sugar-tree in Major Edward Ward's line; then by the same north thirty-seven degrees west three hundred and ninety poles to the beginning. With all woods, underwoods, swamps, marshes, low grounds, meadows, feedings, and his due share of veins, mines, and quarries, as well discovered as not discovered, within the bounds aforesaid, and being part of the said quantity of two thousand acres of land, and the rivers, waters, and watercourses therein contained, together with the privileges of hunting, hawking, fishing, fowling, and all other profits, commodities, and hereditaments whatever, the same or any part thereof belonging or in anywise appertaining, to have, hold, possess, and enjoy the said tract or parcel of land and all the other before granted premises,

APPENDIX D.

CAMPBELL AND CONNOLLY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

The following advertisement for the sale of lots in a town at the Falls of the Ohio in 1774 is copied from an old manuscript. It will be found, however, in the American Archives, fourth series, Volume 1, page 278:

The subscribers, patentees of land at the Falls of the Ohio, hereby inform the public that they intend to lay out a town there in the most convenient place. The lots to be eighty feet front and two hundred and forty deep. The number of lots that shall be laid off at first will depend on the number of applications. The purchase money of each lot to be four Spanish dollars, and one dollar per annum quit rent forever. The purchasers to build, within the space of two years from the first day of December next, on each lot a log house not less than sixteen feet square, with a stone or brick chimney; and, as in that country it will be necessary the first settlers should build compactly, the improvements must naturally join each other. It is further proposed for the convenience of the settlers that an out-lot of ten acres, contiguous to the town, shall be laid off for such as desire the same at an easy rent on a long lease.

Attendance will be given by the patentees at Pittsburg till the middle of June, at which time one of them will set off to execute the plan. The advantageous situation of that place, formed by nature as a temporary magazine or repository to receive the produce of the very extensive and fertile country on the Ohio and its

know of the Bullitt plan of the town in 1773 as the earliest starting point of the city, but historians can not afford to deal in conjectures. They should confine themselves to facts, and when this is done the Bullitt plan of the town and his map made in 1773 must be abandoned.

APPENDIX E.

DIRECTIONS OF THE COUNTY COURT FOR SETTLERS.

These directions, issued by the County Court of Kentucky County in 1779 to new settlers on the western waters, are copied from an old manuscript:

At a court continued and held for the County of Kentucky, April the 7th, 1779,

Ordered that the Clark of the Court send to the several Towns and Garrisons at least one attested Copy of the following Entry:

The Court of Kentucky doth recommend to the inhabitants that they keep themselves as united and compact as possible, one other year settling themselves in Towns and Forts; and that they may for their greater encouragement procure therein a permanent property to the soil and improvements, they recommend that the intended Citizens choose three or more of the most judicious of their body as Trustees, who shall be invested with authority to lay off such Town with regularity, to prescribe the terms of residence and building therein, to adjudge adequate and just compensation to any person who may necessarily be aggrieved thereby, and, to determine all disputes among the Citizens in consequence thereof, that they return to this Court, to be recorded, a fair plan of their Town with their proceedings as soon as may be.

And, whereas, the new adventurers may be tempted to run too great risques in making new settlements under the resolve of the assembly made the 24th day of January, 1778, the Court doth recommend that they make on their new Claims only some moderate improvements, registering such place with the Surveyor of the County or in the Court thereof; they further recommend to the

new adventurers that they be cautious of encroaching upon the right and property of the old Settlers who have in an exemplary manner defended that property during a bloody and inveterate war. The Claims of numbers who have long ago deserted their Claims, and in an unfriendly manner left but a few to bear the burthen of the war, will be more than sufficient for all the new adventurers. And we recommend to the old settlers that they give advice and assistance to the new adventurers in exploring the Country and discovering unappropriated lands.

A Copy, Teste, LEVI TODD, *Cl. Court.*

These instructions of the County Court of Kentucky embodied the rules by which most of the towns laid out in Kentucky had been governed. Nearly all of them had been started by adventurers who first selected the sites of their towns, laid them off into lots, drew for the lots, and then, having become the owners of town lots, afterwards applied to the legislature for acts of incorporation. Such was the origin of Boonesborough, incorporated in 1779; Lexington, 1782; Harrodsburg and Shippingport, 1785; Washington, Frankfort, and Stanford, 1786; Danville, Warwick, Beallsborough, Charlestown, and Maysville, 1787; Bardstown, 1788; Hopewell and Milford, 1789; and Georgetown, 1790. The County Court in its recommendation simply gave emphasis to rules which had been adhered to in all the early stations and towns. Louisville was a town by the act of the settlers on Corn Island in 1778, and it was a town by the act of the inhabitants on the main land in 1779, and it was nothing more than a town by the act of incorporation of the legislature in 1780.

undertook to keep these transfers, which they required to be in writing; but many of them were lost, and for this reason it is by no means an easy task to determine who were the original drawers of the first one hundred and sixteen lots in Louisville.

The Trustees have preserved a paper purporting to contain the names of those who drew the first twenty-eight lots; but beyond the information given by this paper there is no way of arriving at the names except by consulting Bard's map giving initials of the owner on each lot, and making a search of the records of the Trustees and of the Jefferson County Court. It is believed, however, that the following list will give, as accurately as it can be done, the names of those who drew the lots and the numbers of the lots they drew.

It must be stated, however, that most of the lots lying below Twelfth Street, in the bend of the river, were on the land of Colonel John Campbell, and those who drew them lost them. The line between the Connolly and Campbell land was about at Twelfth Street, and Campbell was not the man to give up any thing that he could hold. There were eighty-eight lots above Twelfth Street and twenty-eight below.

Those who drew these twenty-eight lots below Twelfth Street generally got their pains for their labors, and among them was my grandfather. After going through the Illinois campaign with General Clark he drew this lot which he did not get, and that was about the sum of his gains for his soldiering. There was quite a large pond on the lot he drew,

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.	BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Simeon Moore, . . .	55	71	Edward Bulger, . . .	86	54
Peter Hildebrand, . .	56	72	John Crittenden, . . .	87	55
John Tewell, ...	57	73	Fred Honaker, . . .	88	56
Joseph Roberts, . . .	58	74	Jacob Myers, ...	89	49
Josiah Phelps, ...	59	75	William Linn, ...	90	50
Thomas Bull, ...	60	76	James Harris, ...	91	. .
George Payne, ...	61	77	Henry French, . . .	92	. .
John Conaway, . . .	62	78	Thomas Christy, . . .	93	. .
Zebulon Headington, .	63	79	James Withers, jr., .	94	. .
Samuel McMullen, .	64	80	John Sanders, ...	95	. .
John Townsend, . . .	65	37	Edward Worthington,	96	. .
John Crawford, . . .	66	38	Isaac Kimbley, . . .	97	. .
William Swan, . . .	67	39	Archibald Lockhart, .	98	. .
Samuel Harrod, . . .	68	40	William Marshall, . .	99	. .
Antoine Ganier, . . .	69	41	Jacob Reager, ...	100	. .
Waller Overton, . . .	70	42	Adam Wickersham, .	101	. .
John McManness, . .	71	43	George Clews, ...	102	. .
Alexander Callender, .	72	44	William McBride, . .	103	. .
John Helm, ...	73	57	Andrew Scott, ...	104	. .
George Owens, . . .	74	58	Neal Dougherty, . . .	105	. .
Jacob Pyatt, ...	75	59	George Dickens, . . .	106	. .
William Harrod, . . .	76	60	William Rice, ...	107	. .
William Faith, . . .	77	61	Bland Ballard, ...	108	. .
Moses Morris, ...	78	62	Francis Durrett, . . .	109	. .
Charles Curd, ...	79	63	Michael Humble, . .	110	. .
Benj. Pope, ...	80	64	Joseph Cyrus, ...	111	. .
John Eaton, ...	81	45	Robert Travis, ...	112	. .
John Hawkins, . . .	82	46	Jacob Wickersham, .	113	. .
William Heth, . . .	83	47	Samuel Perkins, . . .	114	. .
Samuel Strode, . . .	84	48	James Graham, . . .	115	. .
John Baker, ...	85	53	John Sinclair, ...	116	. .

ALPHABETICAL ARRANGEMENT OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WHO DREW THE FOREGOING LOTS WITH THE NUMBERS OF THE LOTS DRAWN.

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.	BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Anderson, Wm.,	32	81	Cyrus, Joseph,	111	. .
Archer, Joseph,	26	87	Dalton, Val. T.,	52	68
Archer, Stephen,	8	. .	Daniel, Francis,	3	. .
Baker, John,	85	53	Dickens, George,	106	. .
Ballard, Bland,	108	. .	Dickey, John,	17	96
Bard, David,	15	. .	Donne, John,	6	. .
Bard, James,	25	88	Dougherty, Neal,	105	. .
Bard, Thomas,	1	. .	Durrett, Francis,	109	. .
Bard, Wm.,	21	92	Eaton, John,	81	45
Beatty, James,	14	. .	Emerson, Ash,	20	93
Bowman, Isaac,	29	84	Ervin, Joseph,	19	94
Boone, Jonathan,	35	23	Faith, William,	77	61
Boone, Squire,	51	67	Fleming, John,	38	26
Brashears, Marsham,	50	66	French, Henry,	92	. .
Bull, Thomas,	60	76	Ganier, Antoine,	69	41
Bulger, Edward,	86	54	Graham, James,	115	. .
Caldwell, Matthew,	10	. .	Grant, Adam,	16	. .
Callender, Alexander,	72	44	Harrod, Samuel,	68	40
Chenowith, Richard,	31	82	Harrod, William,	76	60
Christy, Thomas,	93	. .	Harris, James,	91	. .
Cleland, Alexander,	37	25	Hartt, George,	42	30
Clews, George,	102	. .	Hawkins, John,	82	46
Conaway, John,	62	78	Headington, Zebulon,	63	79
Consella, Harmon,	18	95	Helm, John,	73	57
Crawford, John,	66	38	Helm, William,	39	27
Crittenden, John,	87	55	Heth, William,	83	47
Curd, Charles,	79	63	Hildebrand, Peter,	56	72

BY WHOM DRAWN.	NUMBERS. OLD.	NEW.
Holman, George,	54	70
Honaker, Fred,	88	56
Hughes, Thomas,	48	36
Humble, Michael,	110	. .
Hunter, David,	13	. .
Hunter, Joseph,	34	22
James, Abraham,	33	21
Kincheloe, William,	30	83
Kenney, James,	43	31
Kimbley, Isaac,	97	. .
Light, Jacob,	12	. .
Lindsay, Arthur,	5	. .
Linn, William,	90	50
Lockhart, Archibald,	98	. .
Marshall, William,	99	. .
McBride, William,	103	. .
McDonald, Isaac,	11	. .
McManness, John,	71	43
McMullen, Samuel,	64	80
Merriwether, Nicholas,	40	28
Moore, Simeon,	55	71
Moore, Thomas,	28	85
Morris, Moses,	78	62
Myers, Jacob,	89	. .
Newell, John,	27	86
Overton, Waller,	70	42
Owens, George,	74	58
Patton, James,	44	32
Paul, John,	47	35
Payne, George,	61	77
Pendergrast, Margaret,	53	69
Perkins, Samuel,	114	. .
Phelps, Josiah,	59	75
Pope, Benj.,	80	64
Price, Meredith,	49	65
Pyatt, Jacob,	75	59
Reburn, John,	22	91
Reager, Jacob,	100	. .
Rice, William,	107	. .
Roberts, Benjamin,	45	33
Roberts, Joseph,	58	74
Scott, Andrew,	104	. .
Sanders, John,	95	. .
Shurrer, John,	7	. .
Sinclair, John,	116	. .
Steele, Andrew,	9	. .
Strode, Samuel,	84	48
Swan, William,	67	39
Thomson, Hugh,	23	90
Thomson, Robert,	24	89
Townsend, John,	65	37
Travis, Robert,	112	. .
Tewell, John,	57	73
Toole, William,	46	34
Whiteside, Thomas,	36	24
Wickersham, Adam,	101	. .
Wickersham, Jacob,	113	. .
Wilson, George,	41	29
Withers, James, jr.,	94	. .
Wolf, Michael,	4	. .
Wood, Richard,	2	. .
Worthington, Edward,	96	. .

APPENDIX G.

FORT NELSON AT THE FALLS OF THE OHIO.

Fort Nelson, so named in honor of Governor Nelson of Virginia, was the strongest fortification built by the pioneers in the western country. It was only surpassed in strength by Fort Chartres, built by the French on the Mississippi. It covered an acre of ground on the bank of the Ohio at the foot of Seventh Street, and was supplied with cannon as well as small arms. It was built by the soldiers stationed at the Falls, who were assisted by the citizens of Louisville and its vicinity. It was surrounded by a ditch ten feet wide and eight feet deep, in the middle of which was a row of sharp pickets. The dirt dug from the ditch was thrown into log pens, which formed the outer wall of the fort. In this outer wall was a row of pickets ten feet high. In 1850 one of the pickets of this old fort was dug up and made into canes, as souvenirs of the place. The fort was used until Fort Finney was established on the opposite side of the river, where Jeffersonville now stands. In 1785 Nicholas Meriwether wrote to the Trustees of Louisville that the fort was no longer used, and that he wanted to be put in possession of the lot on which it stood, as it was his property.

This fort was never attacked by the enemy, but it was the intention of the British and Indians to assault it in 1780. The attack was abandoned on account of the supposed strength of the place, and Ruddles' and Martins' suffered in its place.

The little square fort at the mouth of Beargrass Creek, which was built by Colonel John Floyd in 1779, could not have resisted cannon for a moment. Neither could the fort at the foot of Twelfth Street have stood against cannon. Fort Nelson, however, was supposed to be cannon-proof. The wall formed by pens filled with dirt dug from the ditch could not have been penetrated by any cannon-balls in use in the West at that time. It was never put to the test of cannon, and probably for the reason that it was deemed impregnable.

In this fort General Clark had his headquarters after he left the fort at the foot of Twelfth Street. The courts of Jefferson County were also held here until a court-house was built. It was also a receptacle for criminals until a jail was built. There was plenty of room in the fort for the garrison and for the other uses to which it was appropriated.

The following inventory of its armament, copied from an old manuscript of 1783, shows that it was pretty well supplied with cannon and small arms and ammunition for a frontier fort among the Indians at that early day.

INVENTORY OF ORDNANCE AND MILITARY STORES AT FORT NELSON, TAKEN THE FIRST OF OCTOBER, 1783, BY CAPTAIN ROBERT GEORGE AND LIEUTENANT RICHARD CLARK, PER ORDER OF MAJOR GEORGE WALLS.

1 Brass Six Pounder.
2 Ditto Three Pounders.
1 Iron Two Pounder.
8 Ditto Swivels.
1 Budge Bag.
1 Budge Barrel.
3 Covered Magazines.
2 Carrying Ammunition Box

1 Ladle for Six Pounder.
1 Charger for Ditto.
2 Screws or Worms for Three Pounders.
2 Spunges for Ditto (out of repair).
3 Worms for Swivels.
1 Ditto for Two Pounders.
1 Swivel Ladle.
3 Ditto Ditto (out of repair).
4 Spunges for Swivels (out of repair).
7 Lin Stocks.
6 Port Fire Stocks.
15 Horse Collars.
9½ Pair of Chains.
12 Back Bands.
5 Belly Bands.
2 Cruppers.
1 Copper Hammer and Driver.
1 Pair Copper Scales and Set of Weights.
2 Pair Bullet Moulds.
2 Ditto N.
2 Gunners' Belts, 8 Pickers.
2 Priming Horns.
7¾ Lbs. Twine.
134 Lbs. Lead.

The foregoing is true Inventory of the Ordnance and Military Stores at Fort Nelson the date above mentioned—which, being compared with a former Inventory taken by Captain George and Lieutenant William Clark, the 3d of May last, and Mr. Miles' Book of Issues and receivals since that time, There appears to be a deficiency of four hundred and twelve pounds of Gun Powder, one hundred and sixteen pounds of Lead, twenty-one dozen of Musket Cartridges, twelve dozen and eight Ditto damaged, and thirty-three Gun Flints not accounted for by Mr. Miles.

ROBT. GEORGE, *Capt.*
R. CLARK, *Lt.*

APPENDIX H.

PETITION FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE.

The following petition of those who contemplated becoming citizens of the town of Louisville, to be established at the Falls of the Ohio, is copied from an old manuscript. It bears thirty-nine signatures, and among them will be found the names of some of those pioneers who were the founders of families here and whose descendants yet dwell among us. We do not find as signers of this petition a number of persons known to have been at the Falls of the Ohio at its date. Why these residents should have failed to sign the petition it is difficult to understand. Some of them are known to have been with General Clark in the Illinois campaign, and others may have been for one reason or another at different stations in the country. Whatever may have been the cause, it is clear that only a part of the then residents at the Falls signed the petition for the establishing there of the new town to be called Louisville.

To the Hon'ble, the Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

The petition of the inhabitants of the County of Kentucky, living at the Falls of the River Ohio, humbly sheweth:

That your petitioners have, at great risque and expense, removed to this remote part of the State, and from the advantageous situation of the place, both for trade and safety, were induced to settle here, and having laid out a town under directions of persons

appointed for that purpose by the Court of Kentucky (a plan of which we have sent to be laid before you), and when laid out we cast lots for the choice of the lots in the said town, have improved and settled on some of the lots, and some have sold their houses and lots to persons who have come here since the town was laid out, who are still adding to our improvements; but the uncertainty of the title thereto prevents some from settling here that are inclined, thereby making less secure from any attack of the Indians, for we are informed that the land we have laid out for a town above the mouth of a gut that makes into the river opposite the Falls was surveyed and patented for —— Connolly, who we have understood has taken part with the enemies of America, and agreeable to a late act of Assembly the land we expect will be escheated and sold.

We are well assured that a town established at this place will be of great advantage to the inhabitants of Kentucky, and think the plan on which the town is laid out will conduce towards its being a populous town and of great advantage to us, as many of us have built houses according thereto, and will render us secure from any hostile intention of the Indians, and will induce merchants to bring articles of commerce that the inhabitants of this western part of the State stand much in need of: Therefore, pray that an act may be passed to establish a town at the Falls of the Ohio River, agreeably to the plan sent, and that the present settlers and holders of the lots in the said town may have them confirmed to them on paying a composition that may be thought reasonable to any one having a right thereto (if thought requisite) or to the Commonwealth; and not let us be turned out of houses we have built, and from lots we have improved and are about to build on, and thereby lose the labor we have performed at the risque of our lives.

All these several matters we, your petitioners, beg leave to lay before your Honorable House, and hope you will comply with our

request in adopting the prayer of our petition, or some other method that you in your wisdom may think proper, that will conduce to the interest and security of this exposed part of the State, and we, as in duty bound, shall ever pray.

May 1st, 1780.

JOHN HAWKINS, JR.,
NICHOLAS MERIWETHER,
WILLIAM POPE,
JOHN HELM,
BENJ'N. ROBERTS, JR.,
WILLIAM TOOLE,
EDWARD BULGER,
THOMAS CHRISTY,
JAMES HARRIS,
WILLIAM HELM,
MARSHAM BRASHEARS,
GEO. HARTT,
JOSIAH PHELPS,
JAS. PATTON,
JOHN TOWNSEND,
THOMAS HUGHES,
ABRAHAM JAMES,
HEN. FRENCH,
JOHN TEWELL,
SAMUEL HARROD,
JOS. ARCHER,
WILLIAM LINN,
JOHN CRITTENDEN,
WILLIAM KINCHELOE,
JOHN FLEMING,
JAMES WITHERS, JR.,
CHARLES CURD,
SQUIRE BOONE,
JONATHAN BOONE,
JOHN CONAWAY,
GEO. PAYNE,
WALLER OVERTON,
MER'TH PRICE,
JOSEPH ROBERTS,
WM. MARSHALL,
WM. MCBRIDE,
ALEXANDER CLELAND,
THOMAS WHITESIDE,
JAMES KENNEY.

APPENDIX I.

AN ACT FOR ESTABLISHING THE TOWN OF LOUISVILLE AT THE FALLS OF OHIO, MAY 1, 1780.

Whereas sundry inhabitants of the County of Kentucky have, at great expense and hazard, settled themselves upon certain lands at the Falls of Ohio, said to be the property of John Connolly, and have laid off a considerable part thereof into half-acre lots for a town, and having settled thereon, have preferred petitions to this general assembly to establish the said town, Be it therefore enacted, That one thousand acres of land, being the forfeited property of the said John Connolly, adjoining to the lands of John Campbell and —— Taylor, be and the same is hereby vested in John Todd, Jun., Stephen Trigg, George Slaughter, John Floyd, William Pope, George Meriwether, Andrew Hines, James Sullivan, and Marsham Brashiers, Gentlemen, trustees, to be by them, or any four of them, laid off into lots of an half acre each, with convenient streets and publick lots, which shall be and the same is hereby established a town by the name of Louisville. And be it farther enacted, That after the said lands shall be laid off into lots and streets, the said trustees, or any four of them, shall proceed to sell the said lots, or so many as they shall judge expedient, at publick auction, for the best price that can be had, the time and place of sale being previously advertised two months, at the court-houses of the adjacent counties, the purchasers respectively to hold their said lots subject to the condition of building on each a dwelling-house, sixteen feet by twenty at least, with a brick or stone chimney, to be finished within two years from the day of sale. And the said trustees, or any four of them, shall and

they are hereby empowered to convey the said lots to the purchasers thereof in fee-simple, subject to the condition aforesaid, on payment of the money arising from such sale to the said trustees for the uses hereafter mentioned, that is to say: If the money arising from such sale shall amount to thirty dollars per acre, the whole shall be paid by the said trustees into the treasury of this commonwealth, and the overplus, if any, shall be lodged with the court of the county of Jefferson, to enable them to defray the expenses of erecting the publick buildings of the said county. Provided, That the owners of lots already drawn shall be entitled to the preference therein upon paying to the said trustees the sum of thirty dollars for such half-acre lot, and shall be thereafter subject to the same obligations of settling as other lot-holders within the said town.

And be it farther enacted, That the said trustees, or the major part of them, shall have power from time to time to settle and determine all disputes concerning the bounds of the said lots, and to settle such rules and orders for the regular building thereon as to them shall seem best and most convenient. And in case of death or removal from the county of any of the said trustees, the remaining trustees shall supply such vacancies by electing of others, from time to time, who shall be vested with the same powers as those already mentioned. And be it farther enacted, That the purchasers of the lots in the said town, so soon as they shall have saved the same according to their respective deeds of conveyance, shall have and enjoy all the rights, privileges, and immunities which the freeholders and inhabitants of other towns in this State not incorporated by charter have, hold, and enjoy. And be it farther enacted, That, if the purchaser of any lot shall fail to build thereon within the time before limited, the said trustees, or a major part of them, may thereupon enter into such lot, and may either sell the same again, and apply the money towards repairing the streets, or in any other way for the benefit of the said town, or appropriate such lot

to publick uses for the benefit of the inhabitants of the said town. Provided, That nothing herein contained shall extend to or affect or injure the title of lands claimed by John Campbell, Gentleman, or those persons whose lots have been laid off on his lands, but that their titles be and remain suspended until the said John Campbell shall be relieved from his captivity.

community. They merely claim a participation in the general privilege enjoyed by every class of men who, if employed by a Physician in their various occupations, hold a mirror to his Eye, wherein he sees reflected the inequality of his ground with regard to the fruits of his own laborious avocations. While thus reluctantly announcing an advance of fees, created by the circumstantial necessity of the times, they unequivocally pledge themselves as a body to be equally prompt in retrograding to the ancient standard so soon as there shall gleam a vista of hope that circumstances may return to their ordinary level. Perhaps no portion of the western world so urgently requires the medical man to go forth on his walk of duty, fully accoutered in the Panoply of Charity—the handmaid of the science—as this town, the depot of many a sick and indigent member of the national family from different parts of the Union. If the circumstances of the Physician then are not honorably easy, it is in vain for him to profess, for he can not practice that celestial virtue.

They therefore trust that the foregoing exhibit will be met in the spirit which dictated it, and that a liberal Public will not ungenerously repine at an alteration so evidently founded on an imperious necessity.

W. C. GALT,	JOHN ROBERTSON,
W. H. HUGHES,	DANL. WILSON,
H. OLDHAM,	WM. H. ALLEN,
THOMAS BOOTH,	W. E. N. BURRELL,
N. RAGLAND,	J. MOSER,
G. W. SMITH,	J. C. JOHNSTON,
W. M. TAYLOR,	J. L. MURRAY.
RICH. FERGUSON,	

the army. He began as an ensign in 1808, and was attached to the Seventh Regiment, stationed in the South. He participated in the battle of New Orleans, and wrote a graphic account of it in 1815. He was promoted to second lieutenant in 1809, to first lieutenant in 1811, and to captain in 1814. For his gallant conduct at New Orleans he was breveted major in 1815, and the same year resigned. He then went to planting in Louisiana, where in 1821 he was married to Mary Bird at Baton Rouge. As a planter he was successful, but in merchandising, in which he also engaged, he was a failure. He attempted merchandising on too large a scale for a beginner, having one store in New Orleans, another on Mobile Point, another at Petite Coquella, and still another at Baton Rouge. The last known of him he was on his sugar plantation near Baton Rouge, where he probably died, but at what time is not positively known.

He was a jovial companion and sought amusement in whatever came along. He won some money of Charles Quiry, and not being able to collect it he sued Quiry on the following account: "Subscription to horse race, $1; and cash won of you at Vantoon, $45." Of course he meant by Vantoon the French game at cards known as Vingt-et-une. In his next suit he fared worse than bad spelling. He sued Alfred Sebastian for $30, and went with the sheriff to take him. Sebastian was in a boat with a hickory stick in his hand, and invited Vail and the sheriff aboard. They declined to enter, and the sheriff returned the writ with this indorsement: "The within named

APPENDIX L.

THE REV. WILLIAMS KAVANAUGH AND THE FIRST CHURCH IN LOUISVILLE.

That Williams Kavanaugh was an Episcopalian minister, with a church in Louisville as early as 1803, there can be no doubt. The records of the courts show that in the case of Carneal against Lacassagne, Hite against Marsh, and in other suits, orders were entered in 1803 requiring notice to non-residents, etc., to be read "At the Rev. Williams Kavanaugh's Meeting-house in Louisville, on some Sunday immediately after divine service." Williams Kavanaugh was the father of Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Church. He was at first a Methodist himself, but left that denomination and joined the Episcopal after reaching manhood and preparing for the ministry. He officiated in this church in Louisville until 1806, when he went to Henderson, Kentucky, where he died the same year in charge of the Episcopalian Church in that city. While it is easy to establish the fact that the Episcopalians had a church in Louisville as early as 1803, in charge of Mr. Kavanaugh, it is not so easy to show just where this church edifice stood. There was a pioneer church in Louisville, near the old Twelfth Street fort, which was used by all denominations in early times. It stood at the northwest corner of Main and Twelfth streets, on a lot which belonged to Jacob Myers. Its erection on this lot at an

Church, he was performing the marriage ceremony. If he was a deacon of the Methodist Church in 1797, he could hardly have been an Episcopalian minister in 1784. The family traditions are that he passed from the Methodist to the Episcopalian Church, and not from the Episcopalian to the Methodist; and in corroboration of this the records of our courts show that he was officiating as an Episcopalian during the last years of his life in Louisville and Henderson. The record of marriages in our county court shows that he was performing the marriage ceremony here in 1797 as a deacon of the Methodist Church, and afterward as an Episcopalian minister.

APPENDIX M.

A NUMERICAL LIST OF THE LOTS SOLD IN LOUISVILLE, AND TO WHICH IS ATTACHED THE NAMES OF THE PURCHASERS AND THE PRICES PAID FOR THEM.

This list is copied from an old manuscript made out in 1786 to show what lots the Trustees of Louisville had sold, to whom they had sold them, and what prices they had received for them. The lots sold were described in the sales as of seven different kinds, and were possibly so distinguished on the maps used at the sales.

The lots are here listed under seven different heads so as to correspond with the different kinds of lots, each kind of lot being under its descriptive head. This list can not fail to be interesting and instructive to the descendants of those who were the first owners of lots in Louisville. The list does not represent all who were lot owners in Louisville, for many owners transferred their lots to others; but it does represent the first owners to whom deeds were made by the Trustees. Many of those who drew lots on the 24th of April, 1779, transferred their lots, and the parties to whom the transfers were made received the deeds. Hence the names of some of the original owners do not appear in the list at all. It is nevertheless a valuable and interesting list, which is well worth preserving for those who are to come after us.

1. The twenty-acre lots between Broadway and Chestnut streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Clay and Broadway:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	18	Jacob Reager,	15	10	0
2	20	James Sullivan,	15	6	0
3	20	James Sullivan,	20	0	0
4	20	James Sullivan,	20	5	0
5	20	James Sullivan,	20	0	0
6	20	Eliza Moore,	22	6	0
7	20	Adam Hoops,	20	6	0
8	20	James Sullivan,	22	0	0
9	20	James Sullivan,	20	1	0
10	20	James Sullivan,	17	3	0
11	20	James Sullivan,	16	1	0
12	20	James Sullivan,	13	5	0
13	8	James Sullivan,	7	1	0

2. The ten-acre lots between Chestnut and Walnut streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Chestnut and Hancock streets:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	10	James Patton,	6	12	0
2	10	James Patton,	7	2	0
3	10	Will. Johnston,	6	1	0
4	10	James Sullivan,	10	0	0
5	10	James Sullivan,	14	1	0
6	10	David Meriwether,	15	0	0
7	10	Edm'd Taylor,	16	6	0
8	10	Edm'd Taylor,	17	5	0
9	9	Adam Hoops,	16	0	0

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
10	10	James Sullivan,	12	0	0
11	10	James Sullivan,	16	0	0
12	10	James Sullivan,	13	1	0
13	10	James Sullivan,	15	0	0
14	10	James Sullivan,	15	11	0
15	10	James Sullivan,	15	3	0
16	10	James Sullivan,	13	0	0
17	11	James Sullivan,	10	11	0

3. The five-acre lots between Walnut and Green streets, beginning with No. 1, near the intersection of Walnut and Jackson streets:

NO.	ACRES.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	5	James Sullivan,	5	6	0
2	5	Richard Eastin,	5	16	0
3	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
4	5	James Sullivan,	7	5	0
5	5	Will. Johnston,	7	7	0
6	5	James Sullivan,	7	12	0
7	5	Andrew Hoops,	7	16	0
8	5	Edmund Taylor,	9	2	0
9	5	Edmund Taylor,	11	11	0
10	5	Samuel Kerby,	6	10	0
11	5	Jacob Reager,	6	10	0
12	5	Benj. Earickson,	6	10	0
13	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
14	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
15	5	James Sullivan,	8	0	0
16	5	John Dorrett,	8	14	0
17	5	James Sullivan,	9	10	0
18	5	James Sullivan,	9	19	0
19	5	James Sullivan,	8	1	0
20	2	James Sullivan,	2	5	0

4. The out lots or commons, three of them making the slip of land between Jefferson and Green, and the fourth being a triangular lot at the west end of the city, bounded on the south by the five-acre range, on the west by the old town line, and on the east by the Twelfth Street lots from Portland Avenue to the range of five-acre lots.

NO.		PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	Out lot.	Will. Johnston,	8	1	0
2	"	Will. Croghan,	17	0	0
3	"	George Rice,	17	10	0
4	"	James Sullivan,	12	0	0

5. The fractional squares between Main Street and the river, beginning with No. 1, at the corner of Main and First streets:

NO.		PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	Fractional square.	Buckner Pittman,	0	0	0
2	" "	Andrew Heth,	4	7	0
3	" "	James Sullivan,	10	0	0
4	" "	James Sullivan,	4	0	0
5	" "	James Sullivan,	5	1	0
6	" "	John Sinkler,	76	0	0
7	" "	Mark Thomas,	20	10	0
8	" "	James Morrison,	1	3	0
9	" "	James Morrison,	4	1	0
10	" "	James Sullivan,	1	0	0
11	" "	James Sullivan,	2	0	0
12	" "	James Sullivan,	23	0	0

6. The Point made by the river and Beargrass Creek. There was but one lot of this description, which was purchased by Daniel Broadhead, jr., for £5 9s.

7. The half-acre lots, three hundred in number, extending from Main to Jefferson and from First to Twelfth streets:

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
1	1	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
2	2	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
3	3	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
4	4	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
5	5	Lewis Myers,	0	3	0
6	6	John Todd,	0	3	0
7	7	William Pope,	0	3	0
8	8	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
9	9	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
10	10	Isaac Bowman,	0	3	0
11	11	John Clark,	0	3	0
12	12	Daniel Broadhead, jr.,	12	5	0
13	13	John Conway,	0	3	0
14	14	Meredith Price,	0	3	0
15	15	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
16	16	James Patton,	7	3	0
17	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
18	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
19	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
20	. .	Buckner Pittman,	6	5	0
21	33	Michael Troutman,	0	3	0
22	34	Samuel Bell,	0	3	0
23	35	William Christy,	0	3	0
24	36	Jacob Pyeatt,	0	3	0
25	37	Edward Tyler,	0	3	0
26	38	Edward Tyler,	0	3	0
27	39	Nico. Meriwether,	0	3	0
28	40	Nico. Meriwether,	0	3	0
29	41	George Wilson,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
30	42	George Wilson,	0	3	0
31	43	John Todd,	0	3	0
32	44	James Patton,	0	3	0
33	45	William Oldham,	0	3	0
34	46	Heirs of Thos. McGee,	0	3	0
35	47	Joseph Sanders,	0	3	0
36	48	Will Johnston,	1	16	6
37	65	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
38	66	James Patton,	0	3	0
39	67	George Wilson,	0	3	0
40	68	Will Johnston,	0	18	6
41	69	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
42	70	George Meriwether,	0	3	0
43	71	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
44	72	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
45	81	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
46	82	Michl. Troutman,	0	3	0
47	83	Edwd Holdman,	0	3	0
48	84	Kerby & Earickson,	0	3	0
49	85	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
50	86	Will Johnston,	0	8	0
51	. .	Parmenus Bullitt,	0	13	6
52	. .	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
53	. .	James Sullivan,	0	8	0
54	. .	Daniel Nead,	0	10	6
55	. .	Daniel Nead,	0	6	6
56	. .	Walter Ed. Strong,	0	4	6
57	73	Walter Ed. Strong,	0	3	0
58	74	Henry Floyd,	0	3	0
59	75	Wm. Stafford,	0	3	0
60	76	Henry Floyd,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
61	77	Geo. Meriwether,	0	3	0
62	78	William Sevan,	0	3	0
63	79	Will Johnston,	0	10	0
64	80	Geo. Wilson,	0	3	0
65	49	Andw. Hynes,	0	3	0
66	50	Will Johnston,	0	16	6
67	51	Will Johnston,	0	14	6
68	52	Patrick Shone,	0	3	0
69	53	John Baker,	0	3	0
70	54	Danl. Sullivan,	0	3	0
71	55	Will Johnston,	1	10	6
72	56	John O. Finn,	0	3	0
73	57	James McCawley,	0	3	0
74	58	George Wilson,	0	3	0
75	59	George Wilson,	0	3	0
76	60	George Wilson,	0	3	0
77	61	Kerby & Earickson,	0	3	0
78	62	Jacob Pyeatt,	0	3	0
79	63	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
80	64	Henry French,	0	3	0
81	32	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
82	31	Simon Triplett,	0	3	0
83	30	William Heth,	15	0	0
84	29	Levin Powell,	0	3	0
85	28	Will Johnston,	1	3	0
86	27	Will Harrod,	0	3	0
87	26	John R. Jones,	0	3	0
88	25	Will Johnston,	0	3	0
89	24	Jacob Myers,	0	3	0
90	23	Dan Broadhead, jr.,	5	0	0
91	22	Levi Theel,	0	3	0

NEW NO.	OLD NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
92	21	Levi Theel,	0	3	0
93	20	Will Johnston,	0	15	0
94	19	Levi Todd,	0	3	0
95	18	Will Johnston,	1	6	0
96	17	Geo. Meriwether,	0	3	0
97	. .	Richard Taylor,	2	2	0
98	. .	Richard Taylor,	1	5	0
NO.					
99		John Donne,	3	0	0
100		Will Johnston,	6	1	0
101		John Donne,	1	7	0
102		John Donne,	1	10	0
103		John Belli,	0	13	0
104		George Rice,	1	5	0
105		Andrew Hare,	0	16	0
106		Jas. Cunningham,	1	6	0
107		Jas. Cunningham,	1	0	0
108		Richard Taylor,	1	0	0
109		Richard Taylor,	0	19	0
110		Jane Grant,	0	3	0
111		Will Johnston,	0	10	0
112		John Donne,	0	3	0
113		John Donne,	0	3	0
114		James Beard,	0	3	0
115		Will Johnston,	0	15	0
116		Will Johnston,	0	3	0
117		Will Johnston,	0	10	0
118		Elisha L. Hall,	0	3	0
119		Elisha L. Hall,	0	3	0
120		John Reyburn,	0	3	0
121		Will Johnston,	0	3	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
153	George Dement,	0	8	0
154	George Dement,	0	4	0
155	Will Johnston,	0	3	10
156	Jas. F. Moore,	0	5	0
157	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
158	James Sullivan,	0	8	0
159	James Sullivan,	0	6	0
160	Elijah Phillips,	0	6	0
161	Geo. Dement,	0	7	0
162	James Sullivan,	0	3	0
163	Will Johnston,	0	3	6
164	William Beard,	0	3	0
165	Burk Reager,	1	8	0
166	Rice Bullock,	1	0	6
167	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
168	Benj. Price,	1	5	0
169	Edmd. Taylor,	1	12	0
170	Edmd. Taylor,	1	12	0
171	Edmd. Taylor,	2	10	0
172	James Sullivan,	3	0	0
173	James Sullivan,	3	0	0
174	James Sullivan,	7	0	0
175	Jenkin Phillips,	7	1	0
176	Richard Terrell,	10	5	0
177	William Pope,	10	0	0
178	Jenkin Phillips,	7	1	0
179	Wm. Payne,	5	1	0
180	Philip Barbour,	7	1	0
181	Robert Neilson,	6	12	0
182	Robert Neilson,	4	13	0
183	Robert Neilson,	4	4	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
215	Edward Tyler,	3	5	0
216	James Morrison,	3	1	0
217	Edward Tyler,	3	15	0
218	Lawc. Muse,	3	1	0
219	Jacob Reager,	2	19	0
220	Edmd. Taylor,	3	12	0
221	Will Johnston,	3	10	0
222	Adam Hoops,	4	11	0
223 224 225 226	Public Square.			
227	Adam Hoops,	4	2	0
228	James Sullivan,	4	0	0
229	Edmd. Taylor,	3	1	0
230	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
231	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
232	Richard Taylor,	1	0	0
233	Rice Bullock,	1	6	0
234	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
235	Walter Davis,	1	0	0
236	Walter Davis,	1	0	0
237	Robert Daniel,	1	2	0
238	Enoch Parsons,	1	1	0
239	George Slaughter,	0	19	0
240	Charles Bratton,	1	13	0
241	James Sullivan,	0	2	6
242	James Sullivan,	0	3	0
243	James Sullivan,	0	9	6
244	James Sullivan,	0	5	0
245	James F. Moore,	0	12	0
246	George Rice,	0	7	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	d
247	George Rice,	0	7	6
248	George Rice,	0	15	0
249	Will Johnston,	0	12	6
250	Will Johnston,	0	13	1
251	Will Johnston,	0	4	6
252	Will Johnston,	0	5	6
253, 254, 255, 256	Burying Ground.			
257	Henry Pootzman,	0	7	0
258	Will Johnston,	0	6	8
259	Jas. Fr. Moore,	0	12	0
260	Jas. Fr. Moore,	0	15	1
261	Thomas Dalton,	0	18	6
262	Thomas Dalton,	1	1	0
263	Mark Thomas,	1	0	0
264	Rice Bullock,	0	19	0
265	Benj. Price,	1	1	6
266	Benj. Price,	1	2	6
267	Benj. Price,	1	0	0
268	Benj. Price,	1	1	0
269	Burk Reager,	1	3	0
270	Burk Reager,	1	0	6
271	Josiah Belt,	1	4	0
272	Josiah Belt,	1	11	0
273	Richard Taylor,	2	12	0
274	John R. Jones,	3	0	0
275, 276, 277, 278	Public Square.			
279	John R. Long,	4	5	0

NO.	PURCHASERS' NAMES.	CONSIDERATION. £	s	D
280	James Sullivan,	3	2	0
281	Richard Taylor,	1	2	0
282	Richard Taylor,	1	4	0
283	Will Johnston,	1	1	0
284	Will Johnston,	1	0	0
285	Lawc. Muse,	1	2	0
286	Lawc. Muse,	1	1	0
287	Lawc. Muse,	1	2	6
288	Lawc. Muse,	1	1	6
289	Charles Bratton,	1	5	0
290	Charles Bratton,	1	0	0
291	Will Johnston,	0	18	6
292	Richard Eastin,	1	0	0
293	John Daveis,	1	2	0
294	John Daveis,	0	18	0
295	Daniel Henry,	1	0	6
296	Daniel Henry,	1	2	0
297	David Morgan,	0	18	0
298	David Morgan,	0	19	0
299	John Daniel,	1	1	0
300	James Morrison,	0	15	0

APPENDIX N.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF THE PURCHASERS OF LOTS IN LOUISVILLE, TO WHICH ARE ATTACHED THE NUMBERS AND KINDS OF LOTS PURCHASED AND THE PRICES PAID FOR THEM.

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Anderson, Richard C.,	Half-acre Lot,	123	5	0	0
Baker, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 69 / old 53	0	3	0
Barbour, Philip,	Half-acre Lot,	180	7	1	0
Beard, James,	Half-acre Lot,	114	0	3	0
Beard, William,	Half-acre Lot,	164	0	3	0
Beaty, James,	Half-acre Lot,	134	0	3	0
Belli, John,	Half-acre Lot,	103	0	13	0
Belt, Josiah,	Half-acre Lot,	271	1	4	0
Belt, Josiah,	Half-acre Lot,	272	1	11	0
Bell, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	new 22 / old 34	0	3	0
Blundell, Paul,	Half-acre Lot,	214	2	2	0
Bowman, Isaac,	Half-acre Lot,	new 10 / old 10	0	3	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	289	1	5	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	290	1	0	0
Bratton, Charles,	Half-acre Lot,	240	1	13	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	189	3	0	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	190	1	6	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	191	1	4	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	192	1	18	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 90 / old 23	5	0	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Beargrass Point,		5	9	0
Broadhead, Dan, jr.,	Half-acre Lot,	new 12 / old 12	12	5	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Brooks, Joseph,	Half-acre Lot,	128	0	3	0
Brumfield, Thomas,	Half-acre Lot,	204	2	11	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	264	0	19	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	233	1	6	0
Bullock, Rice,	Half-acre Lot,	166	1	0	6
Bullitt, Parmenus,	Half-acre Lot,	51	0	13	6
Burying Ground,		253			
Burying Ground,		254			
Burying Ground,		255			
Burying Ground,		256			
Christy, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 23 / old 35	0	3	0
Clark, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 11 / old 11	0	3	0
Close, George,	Half-acre Lot,	202	2	14	0
Conway, John,	Half-acre Lot,	new 13 / old 13	0	3	0
Croghan, William,	Out Lot,	2	17	1	0
Croghan, William,	Half-acre Lot,	129	1	16	0
Cunningham, James,	Half-acre Lot,	106	1	6	0
Cunningham, James,	Half-acre Lot,	107	1	0	0
Daniel, John,	Half-acre Lot,	299	1	1	0
Daniel, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	237	1	2	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	293	1	2	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	294	0	18	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	198	2	15	0
Davies, John,	Half-acre Lot,	199	2	18	0
Davis, Walter,	Half-acre Lot,	235	1	0	0
Davis, Walter,	Half-acre Lot,	236	1	0	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	147	0	7	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	148	0	4	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	153	0	8	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	154	0	4	0
Dement, George,	Half-acre Lot,	161	0	7	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Heth, Andrew,	Square Lot,	2	4	7	0
Holdman, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 47 / old 83	0	3	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (20 acres),	7	20	6	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (9 acres),	9	16	5	0
Hoops, Adam,	Acre Lot (5 acres),	7	7	16	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	210	1	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	211	1	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	222	4	11	0
Hoops, Adam,	Half-acre Lot,	227	4	2	0
Hynes, Andrew,	Half-acre Lot,	new 65 / old 49	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	3	6	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 8 / old 8	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Out Lot,	1	8	1	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 9 / old 9	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 36 / old 48	1	16	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 37 / old 65	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	291	0	18	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 40 / old 68	18	6	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 41 / old 69	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	124	0	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 63 / old 79	0	10	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 50 / old 86	0	8	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 66 / old 50	0	16	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 67 / old 51	0	14	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 71 / old 55	1	10	6
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 85 / old 28	1	3	0
Johnston, Will,	Half-acre Lot,	new 88 / old 25	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 95 / old 18	1	6	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 93 / old 20	0	15	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	115	0	15	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	116	0	3	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	111	0	10	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	121	0	3	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	122	0	16	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	117	0	10	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	100	6	1	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	151	0	3	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	152	0	3	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	230	1	0	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	231	1	0	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	283	1	1	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	284	1	0	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	5	7	7	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	249	0	12	6
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	250	0	13	1
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	251	0	4	6
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	252	0	5	6
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	163	0	3	6
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	155	0	3	10
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	221	3	10	0
Johnston, Will, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	258	0	6	8
Jones, John R., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	274	3	0	0
Jones, John R., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 87 / old 26	0	3	0
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	10	6	10	0
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	135	0	14	0
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	141	0	19	0
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	142	0	14	6
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	143	0	7	6

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Kerby, Samuel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	144	0	13	0
Kerby & Earickson, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 48 / old 84	0	3	0
Kerby & Earickson, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 77 / old 61	0	3	0
Lockhart, Archibald, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	201	2	15	0
Long, John R., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	279	4	5	0
McCawley, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 73 / old 57	0	3	0
McGee, Thos., his heirs, .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 34 / old 46	0	3	0
Meriwether, David, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	6	15	1	0
Meriwether, George, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 61 / old 77	0	3	0
Meriwether, George, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 42 / old 70	0	3	0
Meriwether, George, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 96 / old 17	0	3	0
Meriwether, Nicholas, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 27 / old 39	0	3	0
Meriwether, Nicholas, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 28 / old 40	0	3	0
Moore, Eliza, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	6	22	6	0
Moore, James F., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	156	0	5	0
Moore, James F., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	245	0	12	0
Moore, James F., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	259	0	12	0
Moore, James F., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	260	0	15	1
Morrison, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	8	1	3	0
Morrison, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	9	4	1	0
Morrison, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	300	0	15	0
Morrison, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	131	0	3	0
Morrison, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	132	0	3	0
Morrison, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	216	3	1	0
Morgan, David, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	297	0	18	0
Morgan, David, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	298	0	19	0
Muse, Lawc., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	218	3	1	0
Muse, Lawc., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	287	1	2	6

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	288	1	1	6
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	285	1	2	0
Muse, Lawc.,	Half-acre Lot,	286	1	1	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 2 / old 2	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 49 / old 85	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 79 / old 63	0	3	0
Myers, Jacob,	Half-acre Lot,	new 89 / old 24	0	3	0
Myers, Lewis,	Half-acre Lot,	new 5 / old 5	0	3	0
Nead, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	54	0	10	6
Nead, Daniel,	Half-acre Lot,	55	0	6	6
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	206	2	0	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	207	2	18	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	208	3	9	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	193	2	17	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	194	2	14	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	195	2	12	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	181	6	12	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	182	4	13	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	183	4	4	0
Neilson, Robert,	Half-acre Lot,	184	5	5	0
Oldham, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 33 / old 45	0	3	0
Ormsby, Stephen,	Half-acre Lot,	197	2	18	0
Ormsby, Stephen,	Half-acre Lot,	200	3	0	0
Parsons, Enoch,	Half-acre Lot,	238	1	1	0
Patton, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	2	7	2	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 16 / old 16	7	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 32 / old ·44	0	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	133	0	3	0
Patton, James,	Half-acre Lot,	new 38 / old 66	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Patton, James,	Acre Lot (10 acres),	1	6	12	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	185	5	2	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	186	4	0	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	187	4	5	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	188	4	0	0
Payne, William,	Half-acre Lot,	179	5	1	0
Phillips, Elijah,	Half-acre Lot,	160	0	6	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	209	5	2	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	175	7	1	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	196	3	5	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	213	5	17	0
Phillips, Jenkin,	Half-acre Lot,	178	7	1	0
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	17	25	12	0
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	18			
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	19			
Pittman, Buckner,	Half-acre Lot,	20			
Pittman, Buckner,	Square Lot,	1			
Pootzman, Henry,	Half-acre Lot,	257	0	7	0
Pope, William,	Half-acre Lot,	177	10	0	0
Pope, William,	Half-acre Lot,	new 7 / old 7	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 84 / old 29	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 4 / old 4	0	3	0
Powell, Levin,	Half-acre Lot,	new 1 / old 1	0	3	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	167	1	1	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	234	1	1	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	168	1	5	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	265	1	1	6
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	266	1	2	6
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	267	1	0	0
Price, Benjamin,	Half-acre Lot,	268	1	1	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Price, Meredith, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 14 / old 14	0	3	0
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	275			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	276			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	277			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	278			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	223			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	224			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	225			
Public Square, ...	Lot, ...	226			
Pyeatt, Jacob, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 78 / old 62	0	3	0
Pyeatt, Jacob, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 24 / old 36	0	3	0
Reager, Burk, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	165	1	8	0
Reager, Burk, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	269	1	3	0
Reager, Burk, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	270	1	0	6
Reager, Jacob, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	219	2	19	0
Reager, Jacob, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	205	1	2	0
Reager, Jacob, ...	Acre Lot (18 acres),	1	15	10	0
Reager, Jacob, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	11	6	10	0
Rice, George, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	104	1	5	0
Rice, George, ...	Out Lot, ...	3	17	10	0
Rice, George, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	246	0	7	0
Rice, George, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	247	0	7	6
Rice, George, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	248	0	15	0
Reyburn, John, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	120	0	3	0
Reyburn, John, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	137	0	3	0
Reyburn, John, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	138	0	3	0
Sanders, Joseph, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 35 / old 47	0	3	0
Sevan, William, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 62 / old 78	0	3	0
Sinkler, John, ...	Square Lot, . . .	6	76	0	0
Shone, Patrick, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 68 / old 52	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Slaughter, George, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	239	0	19	0
Stafford, William, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 59 / old 75	0	3	0
Strong, Walter Ed., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	56	0	4	6
Strong, Walter Ed., ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 57 / old 73	0	3	0
Sullivan, Daniel, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 70 / old 54	0	3	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	5	5	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	19	8	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	4	4	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Out Lot, ...	4	12	10	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	11	2	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	17	9	10	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	3	10	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	13	15	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	15	8	10	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	14	8	10	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	13	8	10	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	6	7	12	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	18	9	19	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	4	7	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	14	15	11	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	3	8	16	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	11	16	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	1	5	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	5	14	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	15	15	3	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	4	10	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	10	12	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	16	13	3	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	12	13	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (8 acres),	13	7	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	10	17	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (11 acres),	17	10	11	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	11	16	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	2	15	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	12	13	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	9	20	1	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	8	22	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	5	20	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	4	20	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (20 acres),	3	20	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	12	23	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Square Lot, . . .	10	1	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	228	4	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	162	0	3	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	280	3	2	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	157	0	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	158	0	8	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	159	0	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	145	0	8	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	146	0	13	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Acre Lot (2 acres),	20	2	5	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	52	0	6	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	53	0	8	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	172	3	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	173	3	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	174	7	0	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	241	0	2	6
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	242	0	3	0
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	243	0	9	6
Sullivan, James, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	244	0	5	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	229	3	1	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	220	3	12	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	7	16	6	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Acre Lot (10 acres),	8	17	5	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	9	11	11	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Acre Lot (5 acres),	8	9	2	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	169	1	12	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	170	1	12	0
Taylor, Edmund, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	171	2	10	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	232	1	0	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	108	1	0	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	109	0	19	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	97	2	2	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	98	1	5	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	273	2	12	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	281	1	2	0
Taylor, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	282	1	4	0
Terrell, Richard, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	176	10	5	0
Theel, Levi, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 91 / old 22	0	3	0
Theel, Levi, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 92 / old 21	0	3	0
Thomas, Mark, ...	Square Lot, . . .	7	20	10	0
Thomas, Mark, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	263	1	0	0
Todd, John, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 6 / old 6	0	3	0
Todd, John, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 31 / old 43	0	3	0
Todd, Levi, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 94 / old 19	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 81 / old 32	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 82 / old 31	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 15 / old 15	0	3	0
Triplett, Simon, ...	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 3 / old 3	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 21 / old 33	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael, . . .	Half-acre Lot, . .	new 43 / old 71	0	3	0

NAME OF PURCHASER.	DESCRIPTION.	NUMBER.	£	s	d
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 44 / old 72	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 45 / old 81	0	3	0
Troutman, Michael,	Half-acre Lot,	new 46 / old 82	0	3	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	215	3	5	6
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	217	3	15	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 25 / old 37	0	3	0
Tyler, Edward,	Half-acre Lot,	new 26 / old 38	0	3	0
Waters, Phil., Assignee,	Half-acre Lot,	125	0	3	0
Waters, Richard J.,	Half-acre Lot,	212	6	6	0
Watkins, Samuel,	Half-acre Lot,	203	2	10	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 39 / old 67	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 29 / old 41	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 30 / old 42	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 64 / old 80	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 74 / old 58	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 75 / old 59	0	3	0
Wilson, George,	Half-acre Lot,	new 76 / old 60	0	3	0
Wilson, Margaret,	Half-acre Lot,	130	0	3	0

APPENDIX O.

THE OLD TRUSTEES OF LOUISVILLE.

In taking leave of the Trustees who governed Louisville from 1780 to 1828, we bid good by to gentlemen of the old school, who did some queer things in an odd way, but who seem always to have aimed at the best they knew how to do. When the Jamestown weeds began to grow in the streets like trees, and they saw birds roosting in them, they employed men to cut them down. When a bridge was wanted over Beargrass Creek, to take the place of the decaying tree that had been fallen across for that purpose, and they had no money to make it, they put out a subscription paper and got the necessary funds contributed. For some unassigned reason they forbade the landing of millstones at the mouth of Beargrass Creek. They required the owners of houses that rented for forty dollars per year to furnish a pair of fire-buckets for each house, and thus drew upon themselves the curses of some misers, who charged that it was their intention to make the rich furnish the means of protecting the houses of the poor as well as their own from the ravages of fire. Drake, the proprietor of the first theater, was a good fellow and on good terms with the Trustees, and instead of making the showmen pay a license fee, they contracted with him for a benefit. How many of them went free to the benefit, or what

returns were obtained for fees of entrance in lieu of the license tax, does not appear upon the record. They were opposed to fussy negroes, and inflicted a punishment of fifteen lashes on the bare backs of those who in numbers exceeding three should assemble at the market-house and make a noise. They must have considered the graveyard on Jefferson, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets, hallowed ground, as they forbade the burying of any bodies there but those of citizens, and left the strangers who might die in the city to find other quarters for final repose. When money grew scarce, and they wanted it for many purposes, and could not get it by taxation, they fell into the fashion of the times and issued fractional currency. It is said that this fractional currency got the name of shinplasters from an unfortunate who, after accumulating a box full of it, injured his leg by getting stuck in the mud of an unpaved street. After extricating himself and getting home, he found no rag convenient to bind his leg, from which the skin had been rubbed from along his shin, and he used the fractional currency for that purpose, plastering his shin with it until it was well covered. In 1812 Jared Brooks made a map of the city, which was exceedingly well done, and the Trustees were so well pleased with it that they ordered copies of it to be made on parchment for their use. The map was large, and it required a number of skins to be pasted together to make a parchment sheet large enough for it. The rats became so annoying in the town that the Trustees offered one cent for the scalp of every one that was killed.

When the Trustees first met they made up their minds that they would be a dignified body and be governed by fixed rules. Hence they adopted for their government the following set of rules:

1. The Board shall appoint a Chairman at every stated meeting, who shall (as far as it may be in his power) see that decorum and good order be preserved during the sitting of the Board.

2. When any member shall be about to address the Chairman, such member shall rise in his place, and in a decent manner state the subject of such address.

3. No member shall pass between another addressing himself to the C: M: and the Ch. M., nor shall any member speak more than twice upon the same question (unless leave be granted by the Board for that purpose).

4. No member shall (during the sitting of the Board) read any printed or written papers except such as may be necessary or relative [to] the matter in debate then before the Board.

5. Any member, when in Louisville, absenting himself from a stated or called meeting of the Board, and not having a reasonable excuse therefor (which shall be judged of by the Board), shall forfeit and pay the sum of three shillings, to be collected by the Collector and applied as the Board may thereafter direct.

6. No species of ardent or spirituous liquors shall upon any pretense be introduced during the sitting of the Board. If it should be, it shall be the duty of the Ch:man to have the same instantly removed, and the person so introducing it shall be subject to the Censure of the Ch:man for so doing.

7. Upon the commission of the same act a second time by the same person, he shall, besides the censure af'd be liable to pay the sum of Six Shillings, to be Collected and applied as af'd, and shall moreover forfeit the liquor so brought in for the use of the Board after adjournment.

8. No member shall when in debate call another by Name. If he should do so the Ch: man may call him to order.

9. If two or more members should rise to speak at the same time, the Ch: M. shall determine the priority.

10. All personal reflections and allusions shall be avoided. Any member guilty of a breach hereof shall be forthwith Called to Order, either by the Ch: man or by any other member.

11. No person shall be at liberty to address the Chairman but at a place chosen and allotted for that purpose by the Chairman or a majority of the Board then sitting.

12. No person belonging to the Board, or immediately concerned for them or under their notice, shall make use of indecent language or shall profanely swear. Any person who shall presume to act in any manner contrary thereto shall be subject to the censure of the Chairman and all members of good Order who may at such time be one of the members of the Board, and that no person shall absent himself from [word illegible] without permission first (for that purpose) obtained from the Chairman.

The seventh rule above given will strike any one as a little peculiar. The whisky that might be brought to a session of the Board by any one who had before brought some was to be confiscated for the use of the members after adjournment. A good joke has been handed down by tradition concerning the confiscation of some whisky brought to the Board by Evan Williams. Williams was a distiller, and when he became a member of the Board of Trustees he thought he would do the handsome thing by bringing a bottle of his own make of whisky for the members to enjoy. He brought one bottle, and was not censured therefor under the sixth rule, as he probably would have been if William Johnston, the clerk, had been present. At the next meeting he

brought another bottle, and it was regularly confiscated under the seventh rule. When the members got to tasting it after the adjournment, and it came to Johnston's time for taking a dram, he declared it was too mean to be drunk, and that Williams ought to be expelled from the Board for making such villainous stuff. Johnston was surveyor of the port of Louisville, and used to having on his table the foreign liquors of an excellent grade that were imported. Williams tried to cover his mortification by suggesting that Johnston was an aristocrat, with taste too refined for the beverage of ordinary mortals; but when Johnston so severely criticised his whisky no other member of the Board came to its defense. The bottle of whisky it must be said, however, which Williams brought to the meeting, went home empty, and the inference is as strong as the liquor could have been that it was drunk by the members in spite of Johnston's condemnation of it.

APPENDIX P.

BANKS NOW AND HERETOFORE IN LOUISVILLE.

The banks now doing business in Louisville are the following:

The Louisville Clearing House; the Bank of Kentucky, capital, $1,645,100; the Bank of Louisville, capital, $750,000; the Citizens National Bank, authorized capital, $500,000, paid-up capital, $344,000; the Falls City Tobacco Bank, capital paid in, $400,000, authorized capital, $1,000,000; the Farmers and Drovers Bank, capital, $319,000; the First National Bank of Louisville, capital subscribed, $500,000, privilege, $1,000,000; the Franklin Bank of Kentucky, capital, $200,000; the German Bank, capital, $232,000; the German Insurance Bank; the German National Bank, capital, $251,500; the German Security Bank, capital, $180,000; the Kentucky National Bank, capital, $500,000; the Louisville Banking Company, capital and surplus, $335,000; the Louisville City National Bank, capital, $400,000; the Masonic Savings Bank, capital $300,000; the Merchants National Bank of Louisville, capital, $500,000; the Peoples Bank of Kentucky; the Second National Bank, capital, $400,000; the Third National Bank of Louisville, authorized capital, $500,000, paid in, $200,000; the Western Bank, capital, $250,000; the Western Financial Corporation, capital, $800,000.

The banks which previous to the year 1880 have done busi-

ness in Louisville, and which for one cause or another have ceased, are the following:

The Old Bank of Kentucky, incorporated in 1806 with a capital of $1,000,000, afterwards increased in 1815 to $3,000,000; the Commercial Bank of Louisville, incorporated in 1818 with a capital of $1,000,000; the Bank of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, incorporated in 1820 with a capital of $2,000,000; a branch of the United States Bank, with a capital of $1,250,000, which was practically the only bank doing business here just before the Bank of Louisville, the Bank of Kentucky, and the Northern Bank of Kentucky were started.

To the above list of ancient banks that once did business here and ceased may be added the following formidable list of modern ones: A Branch of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, the Mechanics Savings Institution, the Louisville Gas Company Bank, the Mechanics Savings Bank, the Louisville Savings Institute, a branch of the Commercial Bank of Kentucky, the Franklin Bank of Kentucky, the Mechanics Bank, the Merchants Bank of Kentucky, a Branch of the Southern Bank of Kentucky, the Jefferson Savings Institution, the Franklin Savings Institution, the German Savings Bank, the Savings Bank of Louisville, the Citizens Bank, the Planters National Bank, the Falls City Bank, the Masonic Savings Institute, the Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, the Central Savings Bank, the Bank of America, the Manufacturing and Financial Company, the Traders Bank and Warehouse Company, the Exchange Bank and Tobacco Warehouse, the Western German Savings Bank.

Banking in Kentucky was the creature of fraud and imposition. Our people had had enough of paper money during the Revolutionary War. The united Colonies, through Congress, had issued an enormous sum, and each of the Colonies had flooded the market with all it could get taken. Virginia alone had during the war issued nearly $100,000,000, and most of our people having come from Virginia were loaded down with these issues. Towards the end of hostilities it required one thousand of these paper dollars to equal one silver dollar, and finally they became of no value at all. Our people, with trunks full of these worthless paper dollars, went back to first principles and engaged in barter. Tobacco was a favorite medium of exchange, and was lawful also. Lands, houses, goods, implements, and every thing bought and sold were paid for in tobacco. Accounts were kept in pounds of tobacco instead of dollars, and everybody understood that mode of reckoning. Indeed, every article of produce was a medium of exchange by barter, and no one wanted paper money. A proposition to establish a bank of issue would have been repudiated by a very large majority of our citizens.

There were a few, however, who wanted banks, and they devised the means of securing them by fraud and deception. They applied to the legislature in 1802 for the incorporation of a company to insure cargoes on the western waters. They called their fraud the Kentucky Insurance Company, and fixed its capital at $150,000. This looked well enough on the face of the papers, because no one in the legislature or out of it could reasonably object to a strong company that was to insure against

loss from the perils of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers. In the act of incorporation, however, as it was drawn there were these words, hidden away in a dark corner as it were, "And such of the notes as are payable to bearer shall be negotiable and assignable by delivery only." By this provision of their charter, which no one but themselves understood when it was before the legislature, they issued regular paper money so soon as they got their company incorporated. They issued their notes abundantly, and, finding them a good thing so far as their own profits were concerned, they got the privilege of going beyond their original capital and issuing notes to the amount of "The debts due them, the money in their vaults, the property real, personal, and mixed they might own, and their capital stock." This was banking with a vengeance, and it so turned out in the end. The Kentucky Insurance Company began in fraud and ended in bankruptcy. Many of its paper dollars are yet held by the descendants of those they defrauded as curiosities of the times. In fact a dollar note of the defunct Kentucky Insurance Company is worth more now as a curiosity than it ever was as money.

APPENDIX Q.

LIST OF OLD CITIZENS IN 1880.

The following list of our citizens who have passed the scriptural age of three-score and ten gives some indication of how long people can live in the genial climate of Louisville:

CITIZENS OVER NINETY.

Dr. C. C. Graham, ... 96	Thomas L. Butler, ... 92
H. W. Wilkes, ... 94	Wm. Givens, ... 92
Asa Emerson, ... 94	John P. Young, ... 91
Stephen E. Davis, ... 94	

CITIZENS OVER EIGHTY.

Joseph Danforth, ... 89	Joseph Irwin, ... 82
Wm. Talbot, ... 89	Wm. Hurst, ... 82
Wm. Jarvis, ... 89	James C. Ford, ... 82
Joseph Swager, ... 88	Samuel Campbell, ... 82
E. E. Williams, ... 86	Hon. D. L. Beatty, ... 82
Wm. W. Williams, ... 86	James Anderson, jr., ... 82
Rev. Joseph A. Lloyd, . . . 84	James Harrison, ... 81
Joseph A. Barnett, ... 84	Samuel K. Richardson, . . . 80
James Anderson, ... 84	Dr. M. L. Lewis, ... 80
Joseph J. Sheridan, ... 83	I. R. Green, ... 80
Hon. Wm. P. Thomasson, . . 83	Rev. Wm. C. Atmore, ... 80

CITIZENS OVER SEVENTY.

B. F. Avery, ... 79	Abraham Myers, ... 78
Samuel Hillman, ... 79	William Musselman, ... 78
J. B. McIlvain, ... 79	John Lamborne, ... 78
Edward Stokes, ... 78	A. G. Hodges, ... 78

John Felder, ... 78
Herman Eustis, ... 77
A. W. R. Harris, ... 77
James Hamilton, ... 77
Thomas Jefferson, ... 77
J. M. Monohan, ... 76
S. S. English, ... 76
W. H. Evans, ... 76
Dr. T. S. Bell, ... 75
Hon. John M. Delph, ... 75
Dr. R. W. Ferguson, ... 75
T. J. Hackney, ... 75
R. R. Jones, ... 75
William Kriel, ... 75
Christian Hatzel, ... 75
R. P. Lightburn, ... 75
Luther Wilson, ... 75
R. K. White, ... 74
Henry Wolford, ... 74
David Marshall, ... 74
C. C. Green, ... 74
John Christopher, ... 74
Rev. James Craik, ... 74
John Adam, ... 73
Hon. Wm. F. Bullock, . . . 73
James Bridgeford, ... 73
James M. Campbell, ... 73
H. W. Hawes, ... 73
S. G. Henry, ... 73
John P. Morton, ... 73
Zenos D. Parker, ... 73
B. F. Rudy, ... 73
Francis Reidhar, ... 73
Christopher Steele, ... 73
James Trabue, ... 73
G. A. Zeuma, ... 72
L. L. Warren, ... 72
L. A. Tripp, ... 72
George Shoemaker, ... 72
R. F. Orr, ... 72
Warren Mitchell, ... 72
Fount. Lochry, ... 72
Dr. Wm. H. Goddard, ... 72
Thomas J. Gorin, ... 72
George L. Douglass, ... 72
M. Lewis Clark, sr., ... 72
Charles N. Corri, ... 72
Henry Christopher, ... 72
W. J. Cornell, ... 72
W. P. Benedict, ... 72
R. M. Alexander, ... 72
Archibald Chappell, ... 71
Benjamin B. Hinkle, ... 71
Rev. E. P. Humphrey, . . . 71
M. W. Sherrill, ... 71
B. H. Thurman, ... 71
Joseph Wolf, ... 70
Charles Wolford, ... 70
G. T. Vernon, ... 70
L. D. Pearson, ... 70
T. C. Pomeroy, ... 70
Daniel Lavielle, ... 70
Henry Kneaster, ... 70
Conrad F. Keiser, ... 70
T. M. Erwin, ... 70
Rev. Hiram A. Hunter, . . . 70
John L. Branham, ... 70
Tarleton Arterburn, ... 70
Prof. Noble Butler, ... 70

PUBLICATIONS OF THE FILSON CLUB.

1. JOHN FILSON, the first historian of Kentucky. An account of his life and writings, prepared from original sources. By Reuben T. Durrett. Illustrated by a newly discovered portrait, a fac-simile of one of his letters, and a photo-lithographic reproduction of his original map of Kentucky, which was issued with his "History of Kentucke," in 1784. 4to, pp. 132. 1884. *Out of print.*

2. THE WILDERNESS ROAD. A description of the routes of travel by which the pioneers and early settlers first came to Kentucky. By Thomas Speed. Map. 4to, pp. 85. 1886. **$2.00**

3. THE PIONEER PRESS OF KENTUCKY. From the printing of the first paper west of the Alleghanies, August 11, 1787, to the establishment of the "Daily Press," in 1830. By William Henry Perrin. Illustrated with a fac-simile of "The Farmer's Library" and "The Kentucke Gazette," a cut of the first printing-house, and portraits of John Bradford, Shadrach Penn, and George D. Prentice. 4to, pp. 93. 1888. **$2.00**

4. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JUDGE CALEB WALLACE. Some time a Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of Kentucky. By William H. Whitsitt. 4to, pp. 151. 1888. **$2.00**

5. AN HISTORICAL SKETCH OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, Louisville, Ky. Prepared for the semi-centennial celebration, October 6, 1889. By Reuben T. Durrett. Illustrated with two plates of the church and portraits of Rev. William Jackson and Rev. Edmund T. Perkins, D. D. Small 4to, pp. 75. 1889. **$2.00**

6. THE POLITICAL BEGINNINGS OF KENTUCKY. A narrative of public events bearing on the history of that State up to the time of its admission into the American Union. By John Mason Brown. Portrait. 4to, pp. 263. 1889. **$2.00**

7. THE CENTENARY OF KENTUCKY. Proceedings at the celebration by the Filson Club, Wednesday, June 1, 1892, of the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Kentucky as an independent State into the Federal Union. Containing the historical address of Reuben T. Durrett, the poem of Henry T. Stanton, with portrait of each, the general proceedings, a sketch of the Filson Club, and a list of its members. 4to, pp. 200. 1892. **$2.00**

8. THE CENTENARY OF LOUISVILLE. A paper read before the Southern Historical Association, May 1, 1880, in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Louisville; giving a history of the origin of the city and its progress for an hundred years, with the names of its founders and rare manuscripts relating to its pioneers never before published. By Reuben T. Durrett. Illustrated with a likeness of the author and likenesses of Sieur La Salle, the discoverer, and Gen. Clark, the founder of the city of Louisville. 4to, pp. 200. 1893. **$2.00**

FOR SALE BY

JOHN P. MORTON & COMPANY, Louisville, Ky.
ROBERT CLARKE & CO., Cincinnati, O.

Stanford University Libraries
3 6105 019 676 258